FBIS DAILY REPORT

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URUGUAY'S IGLESIAS 'SATISFIED' WITH ALADI RESULTS

PY130219 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] At the end of the 2-day ALADI council meeting, Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias, who presided over the meeting, said the following:

[Begin recording] I am very satisfied with the results of this ALADI conference, which, as I said at the closing meeting, has fulfilled our expectations.

As is well known, the ALADI meeting held in March 1985, which was the first multinational activity in which the new Uruguayan administration participated, launched a process that sought to strengthen the association's activities. This process has been supported with great political will by all ALADI members in these last 2 years.

During this meeting we achieved agreements that mark realistic and true progress in several sectors of vital importance if we are to safeguard out integrationist spirit.

I would say that the member countries that have granted preferential trade treatments within the region has doubled. This means that we are about to become an authentic area where preferential tariff treatment prevails.

Moreover, we established the objective of increasing our exports before 1990 by 40 percent. We also adopted important measures, such as reducing trade with countries outside our area by up to 70 percent. This is being done with the objective of promoting trade within the region and thus creating the proper conditions for promoting regional trade.

We also took an important step by eliminating noncustoms restrictions, which are of great concern not only within ALADI but throughout the world, in all those agreements that were signed. In other words, we strive that [words indistinct] and not undermined by noncustoms restrictions.

Moreover, we have taken steps to effectively promote the trade of countries with relative development by establishing mechanisms that will promote their exports. [end recording]

Conference Results Discussed

PY132135 Paris AFP in Spanish 0052 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Montevideo, 12 Mar (AFP) -- The ALADI Council of Ministers tonight ended its 2-day meeting in Montevideo and established a definite mechanism to increase regional trade.

In a document released at the end of the meeting, the ministers said that the measures adopted on this occasion reflect the political will to consolidate the integration of Latin America, despite the severe difficulties the region's economies are experiencing.

Through joint efforts to further develop common ties and interests, and to strengthen the integration of Latin America, answers can be found to the economic crisis, the foreign debt, and the problems of the region's economic development in general, the document adds.

The eight foreign ministers (Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay) and the three deputy foreign ministers (Bolivia, Ecuador, and Venezuela) who attended the meeting approved an import substitution program to increase by 40 percent the value of regional trade by 1989.

Considered as the meeting's high point within diplomatic circles, the agreement calls on the 11 member countries to submit, before 30 April, a list of products imported from countries outside the region if this represents 30 percent of the total of those products. On those listed products, each country will grant the other ALADI members a 60 percent basic customs preference in order to stimulate intraregional trade.

Outgoing Secretary Juan Jose Real of Uruguay said that this import substitution program represents a definite mechanism with which to implement the chief of state's decision to trade more within the region.

Through other resolutions the ministers established a plan of action to favor less developed countries, a regional program to offset intraregional trade imbalances, and a regional safeguard tariff system. They also decided to eliminate the tariff on certain products.

In his closing speech, Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias, who chaired the meeting, said that we are on the right track, and that the ALADI integration process in under way. Saying that some of the adopted measured were historical, Iglesias expressed his satisfaction with the meeting.

The other foreign ministers were, in general, equally optimistic about the possibility that the Latin American integration process will, this time, move from rhetoric to fact.

Speaking to the Council Plenum, Brazilian Foreign Minister Roberto de Abreu Sodre asserted that, today more than ever, we must recognize the need for cooperation and we must realize that our interests are inseparably bound by history, geography, and culture. He said that ALADI is the strategic instrument with which to realize the political and economic objective of Latin America's integration.

Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo said that we are now being more pragmatic, effective, and realistic in the adoption of multilateral integration mechanisms. He insisted that action must replace rhetoric, adding that what we have done here is to advance down the road of integration, hoping to pull ourselves out of the crisis.

Mexican Foreign Bernardo Sepulveda said that strengthening the system of regional integration is at this time the best option to overcome the crisis and to establish new basis for regional economic development. He noted that there are great opportunities in Latin America to take advantage of the economy of scale, to promote efficient forms of division of labor, to discourage extraregional imports, and to broaden the possibilities to gain access to third countries.

During the ALADI Council of Ministers meeting Norberto Bertaina was designated executive secretary of the organization until 1990, replacing Uruguayan Juan Jose Real.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MILITARY RIGHTS TRIALS

Ministry Instructs Prosecutor

PY161959 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Relay by (Luis Serini) from the Defense Ministry]

[Text] The Defense Ministry will instruct the military Armed Forces Supreme Council prosecutor to oppose motions made by the Supreme Council regarding the question of jurisdiction whenever they are against the law or obviously groundless.

Undoubtedly the Defense Ministry's instructions are motivated by the Supreme Court's decision to file motions concerning jurisdiction which have been raised by the military courts and to order all federal courts to proceed with the prosecution of cases against military men within their respective jurisdiction.

Unofficially, the ministry's position is considered to be an implicit recognition of the Supreme Court's decision, and of the position taken by several federal courts which include those of Buenos Aires and Cordoba, which condemned the actions of the military courts.

The Armed Forces Supreme Council headed by Anibal Rivera has been meeting since 0900 this morning, quite possibly to evaluate the new Defense Ministry decision.

Former General's Trial Ordered

PY161905 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 16 Mar 87 p 9

[Text] [NA-DYN] -- The Mendoza Federal Appeals Court yesterday ordered the trial of former commander of the Eighth Mountain Infantry Brigade, retired General Juan Pablo Saa and another 11 military and police officers for human rights violations committed during the past military regime.

The decision was taken in view of the recent Supreme Court ruling whereby some 35 cases of human rights crimes lodged in the Mendoza court were threatened by the statute of limitations.

The ruling established that since the federal appeals courts and the Armed Forces Supreme Council are courts of different instances, no questions of competence between them will be considered.

The deadline for the presentation of charges set by the Full Stop Law, which had been suspended for questions of competence in many cases, will now expire shortly.

In related news, the Army will today honour the officers of the force killed by terrorists during the month of March between 1969-79.

Navy Chief-of-Staff Ramon Arosa, in turn, yesterday visited the naval officers under rigorous preventive arrest at the Bahia Paraiso brig pending their trial for human rights violations, and transmitted to them the "moral support" of the force.

The arrested officers made several requests regarding their legal situation, including the extension of the five-day period awarded them by the court for the presentation of allegations in their defence.

Retired General Luciano Benjamin Menendez insisted on his claim that only the Armed Forces Supreme Council is fit to try military officers "as established by the Constitution."

Former Fifth Army Corps deputy chief retired General Acdel Vilas -- who has already testified for more than 50 hours -- will today continue to give detailed information on the orders the corps received on bow to proceed in the war against subversion.

Radical Deputy Leopoldo Moreau (Buenos Aires) yesterday blasted the document recently released by the Armed Forces Supreme Council ratifying the validity of the dirty war during the seventies.

Mocking the military's argument that it was impossible to fight subversion any other way, the legislator said "if subversion attacks a democratic society, the solution is obviously to destroy that democratic society."

Military Resignations Viewed

PY171300 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1221 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Mar (NA) -- Vice President Victor Martinez today said that press reports about the imminent resignation of the Armed Forces Supreme Council "are not based on fact." He admitted, however, that "we have to be ready for anything so as not to obstruct institutional life."

Martinez added that President Alfonsin does not have "a scheduled" 20 March meeting with the Armed Forces High Command to study the situation created by the trial involving excesses during the repression.

Jaunarena on Resignations

PY172140 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 17 Mar 87 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Defence Minister Jose Horacio Jaunarena yesterday said that "so far" no member of the Armed Forces Supreme Council had presented his resignation as a consequence of the Federal Appeals Court's harsh criticism of their behaviour, as appeared in a press rumour.

The nine members of the top military court last weekend reportedly analyzed the Supreme Court ruling ordering jurisdictional conflicts to be shelved and the Federal Court's request for the sanctioning of the council's members "for obstructing the work of national judges."

The court's reaction was prompted by a document published by the Supreme Council alleging the "defencelessness of democratic institutions" and by the numerous questions of competence the council has raised in connection with human rights cases.

A top government source said the council members were likely to resign if President Raul Alfonsin supports the Federal Court's statements and enforces the sanctions.

In accordance with the Supreme Court ruling, Jaunarena will instruct the military court's prosecutor, retired Brigadier-General Armando Irungaray, to oppose questions of competence when they are "notoriously futile."

Presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez said yesterday that the rumoured possibility of the president shortly meeting with the Armed Forces chiefs-of-staff was not on the agenda.

Justice Secretary Ideler Tonelli, in turn, said that "this is the most critical point in the trials" of military officers, and voiced his "absolute conviction" that when the trials are over, the Armed Forces will submit themselves to self-criticism and each officer will review his behaviour in the last few years."

Tonelli, one of the authors of the Full Stop Law, termed "artificial" the council's recent pronouncement in favour of the war against subversion, pointing out that a question of competence need not be backed up by such lengthy justification.

On this question, Upper and Lower House Defence Committee Chairman Antonio Berhongaray (Radical-La Pampa) and Balbino Zubiri (Radical-Buenos Aires) yesterday disagreed on the concept of a "war" against subversion, although agreeing that the military committed "abnormal" crimes for which they must be tried.

While Senator Berhongaray held that there was no "war" between the Armed Forces and leftwing terrorists, Deupty Zubiri said it was "a lot like one," although, he pointed out, "even in wars there are limits."

In related news, the Cordoba Federal Appeals Court yesterday ruled the rigorous preventive arrest of the former commander of the Fourth Paratroops Brigade and ex-Federal Police Chief Juan Bautista Sasiain.

The retired general had been under arrest since last Friday for his alleged responsibility in 25 cases of homicide committed in the winter of 1976.

Another three servicemen implicated in this case, Captains Enrique Mones Ruiz and Gustavo Adolfo Alsina and ex-Corporal Miguel Angel Perez, could be called in for questioning shortly, as the questions of competence holding up their summonses were declared "unsubstantial" by the Supreme Court.

Detained in the same case is Lieutenant-Colonel Osvaldo Quiroga, aide-de-camp of Army Chief-of-Staff Hector Rios Erenu.

The Cordoba Court will today question former Third Army Corps Commander Luciano Benjamin Menendez, who will reportedly refuse to testify charging the non-competence of the court to try him. Menendez has been detained since 1984.

The Bahia Blanca Federal Appeals Court, meanwhile, yesterday continued to hear the testimony of retired General Acdel Vilas for the fifth day in the last week. He is charged with 78 cases of human rights abuse. Vilas reportedly told the court that orders for illegal repression dated back to the presidency of Arturo Illia when the French were consulted about their experience in the Algerian war of independence.

La Plata Federal Appeals Court prosecutor Raul Tierno yesterday asked to be excused from participating in the trials of former Army Commander-in-Chief Cristino Nicolaides and former Buenos Aires police chief retired General Ramon Camps, due to his personal involvement in the cases of human rights violations in question. The prosecutor said his son Blas had died as a result of the anti-terrorist campaign.

Finally, a group of 140 relatives of missing people and human rights activists yesterday presented an appeal against the government before the Federal Court claiming that the "Full Stop" Law was unconstitutional. The appeal will also be presented before the United Nations Human Rights Committee.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FRG PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Alfonsin Speech on Debt

PY180126 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Excerpts] President Raul Alfonsin has feted his FRG counterpart Richard von Weizsaecker at the Golden Room of the City Council Building. Alfonsin gave a speech at the event. [passage omitted]

The president discussed relations between debtor and creditor countries within the framework of international economy; Alfonsin said:

[Begin recording] Mr President, our country follows the efforts made by the FRG and other industrial powers to compensate the imbalances of the international economy. We must admit, however, that the burden of the foreign debt was not reduced, and the international financial system remained vulnerable, despite the fact that the debtor countries underwent 4 years of very strict economic adjustments, held several rounds of talks on the rescheduling of their debts, and held continuous bilateral and multilateral negotiations. We must also admit that these efforts did not provide a sufficient foundation upon which the debtor and creditor countries could, through joint efforts, achieve economic and social development and overcome the current critical situation.

The current imbalances and the persistent debt crisis are keeping the debtor countries from finding solutions other than sending large amounts of resources abroad, reducing the amount of resources for the payment of the debt, or declaring a partial or total moratorium.

We have always deemed it appropriate to emphasize another point of view, which should constitute a more reasonable alternative: As a matter of basic justice, we must admit that the responsibility for the current crisis and the search for its solution must be shared by debtor and creditor countries alike. Bearing this in mind, we must review foreign trade and the international financial system to find solutions that will offer secure alternatives and ensure prospects for long-term stability and growth.

Evidently, the solutions depend basically on the political agreements that may be reached among the industrialized countries, among which your country, Mr President, plays an important role. Such agreements are necessary to again give the world an effective international monetary system which will assure the debtor countries that their efforts to balance their economies will be the first steps toward improving their welfare, not toward perpetuating economic stagnation.

It comforts us to know that you, Mr President, share this opinion, and we are pleased to be able to quote your own words to point out the seriousness of the situation being experienced by the debtor countries, which are tied to a debt that undermines the stability of the Latin American countries, endangers their political relations, and makes their economic exchanges more difficult. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Credit Guarantees Discussed

LD171525 Hamburg DPA in German 1436 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] Buenos Aires (DPA) -- Bonn is to agree on further Hermes Guarantee [export credit guarantee] of over DM300 million for German exports to Argentina, Federal President Richard von Weizsaecker told Argentine President Raul Alfonsin during a first talk at the start of his 5-day visit to Argentina. The Federal Government has already agreed to an export credit guarantee of over DM250 million for exports to Argentina during Alfonsin's visit to the Federal Republic in September 1985.

Friedbert Pfleuger, spokesman for the Federal president, said today that Weizsaecker had said in the very open and cordial talk that this promised export credit guarantee shows the Federal Government's confidence in the economic policy of the Alfonsin government. Weizsaecker referred to Alfonsin's work concerning human rights and democracy in Argentina. The wave of democratization in Latin America has made a strong impression on Europe. Pluralism is no longer the desire of "an enlightened elite" but also that of broad sections.

It was learned from the Argentine side that Alfonsin pointed out during the talk that his country is in a phase of political, economic, and social transition. Democratic structures must be strengthened to avoid setbacks. The intention is not to create privileges but to achieve social justice and economic amelioration. His policy is an "open project" which does not reveal solutions but which invites the people "in the ethics of solidarity" for discussion and participation.

It was also learned that Alfonsin referred to the difficulties of Argentine agriculture as a result of the subsidy policy of the EC and the United States. He said that his country, in mastering the transition, is dependent on support from outside. In this connection he expressed the wish for a growth in German investments in Argentina, and praised the achievement of German firms in his country.

BRIEFS

B.A. POLICE CHIEF INSTALLED -- La Plata (NA-DYN) -- Newly-appointed Buenos Aires Province police chief Wilfredo Aquilano and his second, Orlando Carmona, were put in office yesterday in a ceremony presided over by provincial Governor Alejandro Armendariz. Aquilano replaced former police chief Bronislao Rogosz, who was asked to resign earlier this week over what Armendariz described as differences of opinion with provincial security secretary Horacio Diaz. Diaz told newsmen the differences of opinion stemmed from Rogosz' decision to replace Lanus police chief Pedro Ostapiuk on suspicion that he was involved in the alleged bribery of a secretary of a federal court member in favor of two drug traffickers. Diaz accused Rogosz of having acted hastily claiming there was nothing to link Ostapiuk with the alleged bribery and that no action could be taken against him by a fellow police officer until a full investigation was carried out. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 14 Mar 87 p 11 PY]

PLANNING MINISTER SAYAD TENDERS RESIGNATION

Delayed Plan Acceptance Cited

PY172309 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Relay from Government House by reporter Eduardo Mancais]

[Text] This afternoon Planning Minister Joao Sayad tendered his irrevocable resignation to President Sarney, who accepted it. This was officially reported by Planalto Palace spokesman and Press Secretary Frota Neto.

[Begin recording] [Neto] Minister Sayad spoke with President Sarney at 1630, and presented his irrevocable resignation. President Sarney accepted it with regret. The president thanked Sayad, saying that he has been a great help and a dedicated adviser who played an important part in the process of solving the Brazilian crisis.

President Sarney has not chosen anyone to replace Minister Sayad yet and has not said when he will do so.

[Reporter] What reasons did Sayad give for his resignation?

[Neto] After resigning, Minister Sayad told me that he held a frank conversation with President Sarney and that he resigned because it was taking too long to approve the plan he presented for stabilizing the economy in the short term. He said he thought that there were problems in approving the plan. Therefore, he decided that the best solution was to resign. The minister believes that an economic stabilization plan should be implemented immediately. [end recording]

Possible Successors Considered

PY180041 Paris AFP in Spanish 2350 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 17 Mar (AFP) -- Brazilian President Jose Sarney today accepted the irrevocable resignation tendered by Planning Minister Joao Sayad, it has been officially reported here.

According to presidential spokesman Frota Neto, Sayad resigned because the economic stabilization plan he proposed to President Sarney had not been approved. [passage omitted]

Frota Neto said that Sayad's resignation will not be followed by that of other Cabinet ministers, at least not today, he said. He added that the president has not yet chosen a replacement for Sayad.

Well-informed sources have reported, however, that Sarney has two candidates: Interior Minister Ronaldo Costa Couto; and Pesio Arida, an economist.

Sayad's resignation could also lead to the creation of a large economy ministry -- under Funaro's leadership -- which would include the Planning and the Industry and Commerce Ministries.

According to Funaro's friends, this new ministry would make it possible to implement a coherent economic policy.

PINOCHET REPORTS DISCOVERY OF NEW ARMS CACHES

PY180244 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2330 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] President of the Republic Captain General Augusto Pinochet Ugarte has affirmed that new arms caches have been found, which means, he said, that the external pressure to create chaos in Chile has not stopped. This assertion was made in Collaique during a luncheon given for the president hosted by a sector of the community at the local gymnasium.

Pinochet said: Our Armed Forces and the Forces of Order are determined to make the ultimate sacrifice to free this country from the infamous hand of communism. He added: We are the only country in the world that can say we are capable of breaking the chains that bound us to the communist cart. We are the only country that has been able to oust the communists. We suffered the consequences, Pinochet added, because all these years we have been viciously persecuted everywhere. Out of ignorance, lack of information, or self-interest, or because of their distorted will, some people have supported the communists.

In conclusion, Gen Pinochet emphasized that we can remain alone, we can be isolated, but we will not die on our knees, or ask the communists for mercy.

PRESIDENT SAYS EXILES 'ARE NOT GOOD CHILEANS'

PY171443 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0346 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] Santiago, 16 Mar (EFE) -- Chilean President Augusto Pinochet today justified the continuation of the exile imposed on hundreds of Chilean citizens who are banned from returning to the country by stating they are "not good Chileans," and they "had to be punished."

Pinochet stressed that "Chile will never again fall into the hands of communists." He made this statement during a speech at the start of a 4-day visit to Coyhaique, capital of the 11th Region, 2,200 km south of Santiago. Pinochet added: "To this end we will put our best efforts." Pinochet came to power in September 1973, after a coup d'etat which overthrew the government of socialist Salvador Allende.

In his address he referred to the exile of opposition leaders who left Chile after the coup and for whom the prohibition to return to their country remains in force.

"There are some (exiles) who do not deserve to live in Chile. Some of them would have murdered their own parents to satisfy their ideology," Pinochet said.

On 31 December 1986, in his end-of-the-year message to the nation, Pinochet announced his intention to find a solution to the exile problem within a period of 90 days. A total of 3,493 Chileans were affected by the prohibition at that time, but the government has since published seven lists including 1,513 people for whom exile has been lifted.

However, according to official lists, another 1,980 people continue to be forced to live in exile at the present time.

PLANS ISSUED FOR 25 MARCH DEMONSTRATIONS

PY161727 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0051 GMT 14 Mar 87

[Excerpts] Santiago, 13 Mar (EFE) -- The National Workers Command (CNT) today released the program of events planned for the coming day of national protest. This has been scheduled for 25 March, just a week before the arrival of Pope John Paul II.

Rodolfo Seguel, president of the CNT, said the demonstration will be the worker's reaction to the lack of response shown by General Augusto Pinochet's military government to their claims. Seguel added "we will protest because we have not given up the struggle for freedom and the right to determine our future."

Manuel Bustos, president of the National Union Coordinating Board, said "we have many justified reasons to demonstrate. One reason to demonstrate is the campaign against Bishop Camus, whom we consider to be one of the true representatives of the Chilean people." [passage omitted]

Bustos added: "We will also protest against the dismissal of teachers, the human rights situation, and to show our rejection of the recently enacted Political Parties Law.

The program for the 25 March demonstration calls for the people "not to send their children to school, for workers to demonstrate at their places of work, and for all Chileans to gather downtown at midday." It also calls "on all Chileans to go to their homes at 1600 (1900 GMT), leaving the city and their places of work empty," and to bang pots, and blow horns and whistles at 2100 (0000 GMT)."

Bustos also denounced what he called "the conspiracy of the government followers who pretend to use the next visit of the pope to Chile to strengthen their political position." The pope's visit to Chile is scheduled for the first week of April.

Bustos urged workers "to show the pope the real Chile and to get ready to counter the government machinery which tries to hide the reality." He added that "we workers should be in the streets, in the front line carrying out signs, to welcome the pope, and also to show him the reality of our hunger and injustice." Bustos also called on the workers "to neutralize the efforts of those who try to go out into the streets holding in one hand the picture of the pope and in the other the picture of Pinochet, because those who do that will only insult the visit of the holy father."

"They are decorating the streets, and even placing antique lanterns in the best Roman style. But now even that, will deceive the pope, because the workers will show him the real country that he is visiting," Bustos said.

LAWYERS SAY PRISONERS CONDITION 'DEPLORABLE'

PY132059 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] The defense lawyers of the prisoners on trial for the attack on Pinochet's presidential motorcade have said that the condition of the prisoners is deplorable. Some of prisoners have been on a hunger strike for 17 days.

Lawyer Alberto Espinoza said that the prisoners are willing to go all the way with their hunger strike in order to have their petitions heard.

[Begin recording] [Espinoza] The hunger strike was called because of the decision to appoint a special prosecutor. The prisoners want jail restrictions to end and the opportunity for all political prisoners to congregate. The prisoners will continue with their strike unless the measures that caused the strike are lifted. [end recording]

The hunger strike, which includes the drinking of liquids, is being conducted by 22 prisoners of the public jail and by an undetermined number of prisoners in the national penitentiary, who are charged in connection with the clandestine arsenals. The most serious situation involves (?12) prisoners involved in the attack against the president who have been on a hunger strike for 17 days.

Lawyers (Carmen Hurst) said that his defendant Basilio Carrillo Nova has lost 12 kg since he began the hunger strike and that his arterial pressure is now only 7.5. The incommunicado status of the prisoners involved in the attack against the president has been lifted but they are being held in separate cells. They are being treated by doctors of the International Red Cross and the police.

[Begin recording] [Espinoza] They are being treated daily by doctors of the International Red Cross and the police. They are getting daily medical checks. While they were being held incommunicado the Red Cross doctors were not allowed to see them. No prisoners are being held incommunicado in Wing Six. [end recording]

The prisoners, who have been prohibited to walk or exercise due to their physical condition, have said that the appointment of the special prosecutor to try them is illegal and they demand the investigation of the event be conducted by an appropriate civilian court.

AUTHENTIC SOCIALIST PARTY REQUESTS AMNESTY LAW

PY120205 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 6 Mar 87 p C 3

[Text] Authentic Socialist Party leaders yesterday met with Admiral Jose Merino Castro to discuss the drafting of an amnesty law for political prisoners to be submitted to the Government Junta.

Juan Carlos Moraga, secretary general of the Authentic Socialist Party, said that the draft bill will be submitted to Rear Admiral Aldo Montagna, a member of the Government Junta Advisory Board.

Moraga released this infomation at the end of a meeting that leaders of his party held with Admiral Jose T. Merino Castro, commander in chief of the Navy and member of the Government Junta, at the Diego Portales building.

Moraga was accompanied by Authentic Socialist Party leaders Jorge Tuma, Ximena Orrego, and Miguel Pizarro, who said that the meeting was very positive.

The visitors asked Jose T. Merino about the possibility of enacting an amnesty law for political prisoners who are not involved in terrorist or subversive activities. Moraga added that such an amnesty would favor 70 percent of the political prisoners.

He explained that they presented their position regarding the participation of the Armed Forces in everyday political affairs. "We believe the armed forces should not be involved in everyday political affairs. Today there are rules allowing officers and soldiers to vote. We believe that in the long run this could jeopardize the unity of the Armed Forces. It could damage their image in the country and provoke divisions."

Admiral Merino "answered us very frankly. He said that what we had stated had already been decided, there would be no changes, and neither he nor the Navy believes this could provoke internal divisions within the Armed Forces, because there are legal regulations punishing political activities in the barracks."

The law on political parties also was discussed at yesterday's meeting. "We asked the admiral about the actual possibilities of registering the Socialist Party as it was constituted in 1973. Merino told us that, in principle, there would be no problem as long as the laws in force were respected, and this includes the law on political parties to be enacted on 11 March."

The politicians also requested the lifting of the prohibition to return to the country for Aniceto Rodriguez and Erich Schnacke.

PDC LEADER ON PINOCHET'S, CUADRA'S SPEECHES

PY132024 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2200 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Ramon Briones, president of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] Supervisory Commission, has said that President Pinochet's and Minister Cuadra's attempt to determine the roles of the political parties in the speeches which they delivered yesterday is presumptuous and inappropriate. Briones said that both speeches were repetitious and the country is tired of listening to them.

[Begin Briones recording] Unless truly free elections are held all of these measures are just fiction, and are nothing more than a new legal exercise. Many of us hoped for changes in essence and form, and (?not) for the confirmation of the values of a Constitution whose methods and processes demonstrate a political nearsightedness and clumsiness that only create bigger problems for national coexistence.

General Pinochet cannot complain that doors were closed or opportunities denied to him. He is, and will always be, the only one to blame for dragging the Armed Forces into a ridiculous plebiscite. If an honest plebiscite were held, they would lose, but if the regime announced the victory of its protege, no one, in Chile or abroad, would believe it. [end recording]

Briones added that the impending defeat of the government's candidate reduces the regime's credibilty, and in order to pass the Political Parties Law, concessions had to be made.

[Begin Briones recording] The regime had to make several concessions to its original project, not only concerning the number of militants, but particularly concerning the official date when political activities may start.

The attempt to omit in speeches any reference to the great national problems, to which the people deserve satisfactory explanations, has simply accentuated them. This omission particularly accentuated the difficult situation of the Army, and the inflexibility generally attributed to this branch of the Armed Forces during the institutional processes. These are issues that interest us all. [end recording]

The complaints about alleged foreign intervention in our affairs has merely shown weakness and flippancy. Briones added that the fact that the regime threatened to change the ways of democracy if pressures are exerted shows that the political project, which is presented to the opposition as a golden calf, is not serious.

[Begin Briones recording] There was no reference to the fact that our economy has been handed to foreign powers through the renogotiation of the foreign debt, the norms that guide our foreign trade, and, most of all, the sale of state-owned enterprises. The neoliberal, authoritarian regime's pathological addiction to dogma and ideology will lead it to disaster. Perhaps, our governing leaders' lack of common sense in conducting the country should be attributed to their shortsightedness [end recording]

These were PDC leader Briones' comments on the speeches delivered yesterday by Pinochet and Minister Guadra.

REPUBLICANS, LIBERALS ANNOUNCE COALITION

PY171531 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1338 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Santiago, 13 March (EFE) -- The Liberal Party and the Republican Party today agreed to merge and form a single political association.

The two political groups formed part of the old National Party, which was largely composed of liberals and conservatives, which was dissolved by its leaders following the military coup of 1973.

The Liberal and the Republican Parties presently form part of the opposition coalition called the Democratic Alliance, together with the Christian Democratic Party, the Social Democratic Party, the Socialist Popular Party, and the Radical Party.

The document supporting the unification of both parties says that the two political associations advocate a liberal representative democracy and for that reason they "urgently seek the return of democracy to Chile."

RADICAL PARTY LEADER CRITICIZES COMMUNISTS

PY150110 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 5 Mar 87 p C 3

[Text] Radical Party [PR] President Enrique Silva Cimma yesterday accused the Chilean Communist Party [PCC] of "openly interfering" in his party. He also announced that PR members have been instructed to register in the electoral lists.

The PR president commented on remarks made by Jose Sanfuentes, secretary general of the Popular Democratic Movement [MDP], to EL MERCURIO calling for an understanding between the MDP and the PR. To this end, Sanfuentes said, the MDP has been contacting PR grassroots members.

"I categorically reject those remarks made by that Communist representative, Jose Sanfuentes, who has unrespectfully made deplorable comments about the PR president and secretary general," Silva Cimma said.

"Sanfuentes' remarks," Silva Cimma said, "are extremely serious, because they are a form of interference in the internal affairs of our party. I want to clearly state before the public that we regard this as a mistaken action which, instead of promoting the unity of the left, is creating an atmosphere of anarchy and confusion in the public."

Although emphasizing that it would be useful to hold talks with all political forces, Silva Cimma said that "Chilean politics cannot be centered on the PCCh."

Silva Cimma said that there may be points of agreement between the MDP and the PR, "but when two parties disagree on the guidelines of a strategy it is because they are separated by major issues."

Asked about the "important agreements" Sanfuentes claims to have concluded during the bilateral talks, Silva Cimma said: "There are disagreements and one cannot expect these talks to yield positive results, nor should one make public remarks about nonexistent agreements."

Silva Cimma added: "If is useful to point out disagreements and to acknowledge their existence, because we will be able to hold talks and to make contacts on the basis of facts instead of using trite phrases and making proposals that are out of touch with reality in the country."

SUMMER TIME 'REMAINS UNCHANGED' UNTIL 11 APRIL

PY170242 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 14 Mar 87 p C 10

[Text] According to Interior Ministry Decree No 326 published yesterday in the official bulletin, the official time will remain unchanged until 11 April 1987 in the Chilean continental and western island territory. This means that the October 1986 time change will remain valid until 11 April 1987.

BRIEFS

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE -- Agustin Benavente, chairman of the chairman of Meat Slaughtering Plants Association, has said that consumers run no risk of being affected by the foot-and-mouth disease outbreak recently detected in the Linares region. He added that this region has been isolated to prevent the spread of the disease. Benavente also said that the outbreak will reduce meat exports. Alejandro Marsan, manager of the Agricultural and Cattle Service, has said that Chile is no longer free of foot-and-mouth disease because of the irresponsibility of certain people. Marsan added that some 70,000 animals in the isolated region will be thoroughly examined to determine whether they have this disease, which affects sheep, pigs, and cattle. [Summary] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Mar 87 PY]

NEW LABOR MINISTER RESIGNS, REPLACEMENT NAMED

PA171653 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] Bogota -- New Labor Minister Diego Yunez Moreno was sworn in last night. After analyzing the country's political situation with President Barco, he said that he hopes the labor relations of Colombians will be within the principle of harmony imposed by the labor code.

Yunez Moreno replaces lawyer Jaime Lopera Gutierrez, who had to resign 24 hours after his appointment because of his records at a financial institution and a debt to the state: He had failed to pay a fine.

President Barco officially appointed Yunez Moreno at 2100. Yunez Moreno arrived at Narino Palace minutes later. He said that he advocates good relations with the labor federations, and that the country's labor situation demands a careful analysis and correct handling. He added that what the government basically needs is efficiency in its actions, adding that we will try to meet that criterion.

He disclosed, without elaborating, hat in his first meeting with Barco labor problems were reviewed.

BARCO VIEWS COFFEE CRISIS, EXTRADITION TREATY

PA132359 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Bogota -- President Virgilio Barco said that Colombia will have no catastrophic economic problems due to the rupture of the international coffee agreement. He termed the predictions that the opposition has issued on the topic as reflexive economic terrorism. Barco added that economic terrorism is considered a crime. The country may obtain the foreign exchange it needs with current and future prices, even if these drop; consequently, Colombia has a privileged situation in this regard, the president asserted. He explained that the international coffee market crisis implies that they have not been able to renegotiate quotas. However, he insisted that the same situation has prevailed for the last 12 months, and he thinks Colombia has managed to survive all this time.

Barco agreed that there are big financial problems in the health and education sectors, but pointed out that his government is working on a budget prepared during the administration of his predecessor, Belisario Betancur. Nevertheless, he predicted that the problems will be overcome.

During a meeting with journalists following the inauguration of the Andean Parliament's sixth period of sessions, President Barco declined to comment on the future extradition of Colombians. It is possible that the Supreme Court of Justice may declare invalid the law that approved the agreement with the United States, which the president approved in December to resolve a procedural problem that has prevailed for 6 years.

He mentioned that his national rehabilitation plan has been successfully implemented and announced that he will present a report on the topic to the Colombian people at the end of this month. Thus, the Colombians will see that they have a government which does not make empty promises and fulfills its pledges, Barco stated.

UP ISSUES PROPOSALS TO PRESIDENT BARCO

PA140039 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Bogota -- The Patriotic Union [UP] political party has urged President Barco to immediately issue measures to speed up the peace process and create conditions guaranteeing a democratic opposition. The UP coordination board issued a declaration suggesting that the president adopt the following measures:

- Purge the military forces and question commanders who reportedly harass the UP; for example, the 7th Brigade commander.

- Create a normalization council.

- Demilitarize peasant and indian regions.

- Fulfill the agreements signed at La Uribe.

- Lift the state of siege.

- Open a dialogue and consider all the guerrilla organizations' peace proposals.

FINANCE MINISTER ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

PA141802 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 10 Mar 87 p 9

[Text] Finance Minister Cesar Gaviria Trujillo has announced in Cali that the current administration wants to redirect the formation of development banks to increase industrial development; thus, financial institutions will have greater tasks than just the arranging of short-term resources.

The minister outlined the new strategy for development banks during a ceremony to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the El Valle Financial Corporation.

Gaviria Trujillo explained that past experience invites everyone to reflect on the quality of economic policy and on the importance and possibilities of the investment banks.

The minister said that good results were achieved in 1986. This made it possible for the country to overcome the recession, to basically improve the foreign exchange situation; correct the peso's overvaluation, achieve a positive trade level balance, and reach an international reserve level that makes it possible to not only meet multiple obligations, but also counter an adverse situation in the foreign trade sector.

The minister said: "Consequently, the collapse in the coffee market has not caught the country unprepared, and it is able to meet its external obligations without sacrificing the goals of reasonable economic growth and maintaining the flow of necessary imports. Fortunately, once the country overcomes the problems in the economic sector, it will be able to settle its problems in the foreign sector, particularly in the coffee sector."

Gaviria Trujillo said that the foreign sector is no longer the motor of the country's economy precisely during this type of crisis; consequently, the strategy designed to promote both investments in the production sector and private investment becomes much more important.

The minister said that greater emphasis will be placed on the dynamics of the internal market now that external conditions are undermining economic activities; consequently, is it necessary to strengthen enterprises by capitalizing them.

Minister Gaviria said that other policies, which facilitate the mobilization of savings in a market capable of offering financing with appropriate terms and costs, are necessary to achieve these goals.

Solving the industrial crisis demands the presence of real development banks that efficiently offer financial capital from savings to businessmen, and participating, if necessary, with their funds in new projects. To achieve this, it is necessary for these organizations to offer appropriate profit levels to the credit institutions that will assist them. The credit institutions must also have the appropriate economic capabity to assume risks in the most promising sectors for the country's economic and social development.

Gaviria also said that it is necessary to strengthen the investment banks, emphasizing their traditional role as development entities and not the provisional benefits that might be attained by the new "financial engineering so much in vogue."

He thinks the goal of mobilizing savings resources should be stepping up industrialization and the modernization of agriculture; consequently, the government wants financial corporations to play a more effective role as development or investments banks, effectively participating by granting middle-term financing to the various activities and sectors that have been defined in the banks' field of action.

Gaviria reasserted that the administration of President Virgilio Barco Vargas is analyzing the possibility of granting more incentives to the banks so that their actions become more fruitful and successful regarding industrial strategies. This justifies greater operational profits that would not be attained with a simple arranging of resources in the short-term.

The minister said: The investor banks must therefore have the capacity to assume risks within reasonable limits that do not affect their solvency and expansion capability.

In referring to the financial corporations' dynamism, the minister said that it is necessary to establish adequate individual credit limits and other operations based on positions that allow the investment banks and corporations to achieve acceptable capitalization goals. They should do this by enlarging their shareholding role and decreasing risks.

The minister asserted: "This is intended to prevent the old bad habit of using social savings resources to achieve illegal profits and to seize companies: as well as to alleviate the financial organizations' high vulnerability concerning the situation of a few companies. Consequently, the goal is to adjust the limits and prohibitions on the matter to levels counseled by an honest banking activity."

He concluded by saying that these actions will permit a reorganization in the country's economic policy in favor of economic growth based on the only possible foundation for healthy growth: production investments.

The country must advance along this road to achieve the ambitious goal of eliminating the inequality, which has previously afflicted our society.

GUERRILLAS ATTACK SAN PABLO; 8 POLICEMEN KILLED

PA171551 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] Ocana -- Approximately 150 men -- apparently members of the National Liberation Army, ELN, and the Popular Liberation Army, EPL -- who yesterday entered Convencion municipality, early this morning carried out an incursion into San Pablo in Teorama municipality where they clashed for more than 5 hours with policemen stationed there. San Pablo is located 25 km from Convencion.

Eight policemen, whose names have yet to be released, were killed in this new guerrilla incursion. This station has learned that five other policemen and a large number of civilians were also seriously wounded. The bodies of the policemen are in the [name indistinct] regional hospital.

At this time, joint units of the National Police and the Santander Battalion are fighting the subversives in the region.

BRIEFS

DRUG CHEMICALS SEIZED -- Cali, 12 Mar -- It has been officially reported that the Police in Valle discovered 823 drums containing chemicals, including acetone and other solvents, used to process drugs, including cocaine, in the rural sector of La Dolores, northeast of Cali. The chemicals, worth an estimated 800 million pesos, were discovered early this morning during an anti-guerrilla operation. Only one person, an unidentified guard, has been arrested. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 13 Mar 87 p 11-c PA]

NEW CELAM PRESIDENT --Msgr Dario Castrillon Hoyos, bishop of Pereira, yesterday was appointed president of the Latin American Bishops Council, CELAM, for a 4-year term. The Colombian church leader will replace Msgr Antonio Querracino, bishop of Avellaneda, Argentina. Castrillon was member of the Dialogue and Verification Commission in Colombia's peace process during Belisario Betancur's administration. He is a staunch defender of peace and has publicly criticized the use of drug trafficking money by certain political sectors. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 13 Mar 87 p 8-a PA]

MINISTER DISMISSED -- President Virgilio Barco has put Ernesto Velasquez, deputy public works and transport minister, in charge of that ministry replacing Minister Eduardo Carrillo Natis [name as heard]. The president made that decision after the Comptrollers' Office detected poor management in that ministry. [Text] [Bogota Inravision Television Network Cadena 1 in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Mar 87 PA]

STUDENTS, POLICE ENGAGE IN 'PITCHED BATTLES'

PA171838 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1734 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Reported by Francisco Sanchez]

[Text] There were new student demonstrations today to reject the Social Christian government's economic measures which constitute a severe blow against the country's low income sectors. The students demonstrated today even though some schools such as the Mejia, Juan Montalbo, and Larrea schools, among others, were closed yesterday.

There were pitched battles between students and the National Police, who violently put down the demonstrations by using all their riot equipment and gear. Police used tear gas against rock-throwing students this morning in the main streets of the capital, especially along the 10 de Agosto, Arenas, and Gran Colombia Avenues, and near Central University.

Ministry Suspends Classes

PA171425 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] The Education Ministry has decided to suspend classes for 3 weeks in four Quito schools whose students took to the streets to protest the most recent economic measures adopted by the national government.

Antonio Canizalez, president of the National Union of Teachers [UNE] commented:

[Begin recording] The high school students participated in a great demonstration to reject the economic measures. These measures include increases in the price of fuel, bus fares, and the cost of living.

UNE feels that closing schools will not halt the just protest of the youths who are demanding better living and study conditions.

UNE is urging all to participate in the great civic-patriotic day, by means of a general strike, that will take place in the next few days.

UNE opposes the measures implemented by the regime. We are also urging all teachers, students, popular sectors, and the Single Center of Labor Union Organizations to voice, through a general strike, our rejection of the economic measures.

We suggest that an alternative for facing the country's harsh crisis is a resolution of the problems as follows: The foreign debt should not be paid, the secret expenses of the presidency should be included in the nation's budget, and the $70 million that Texaco owes in surcharges should be paid. [end recording]

The four schools where classes were suspended are the Mejia, Montalbo, Larrea, and Amazonas schools.

GARCIA DISCUSSES CREATION OF DEFENSE MINISTRY

PY161945 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0325 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Lima, 15 Mar (EFE) -- President Alan Garcia today said there is a "fear of change," referring to the resistance to the creation of a defense ministry. The draft bill creating this ministry is presently being debated at a special session of Congress.

Garcia said that the arguments against the creation of the ministry "are inconsistent,' and show that "some people are afraid of upsetting the Armed Forces."

Garcia convened two special sessions of Congress to debate the draft bill which was submitted by the executive branch. Four other draft bills, including the one already approved that calls for tougher sentences for terrorism were also submitted.

In the Chamber of Deputies, the opposition of the left and the right have stated their opposition to the creation of the defense ministry. This had been anticipated since both sectors expressed their disapproval before the start of the debate, which is now in its second day.

Garcia told the press that he does not think the draft bill will upset any sector and that he thinks it is going "to further rationalize and modernize our state."

He argued that the government submitted this draft bill because "it means the administrative rationalization of the defense department, since you cannot have three ministries to handle a single national interest."

If the draft bill is approved, the defense ministry will replace the Ministries of War, Navy, and Aeronautics.

Garcia said that the majority of political parties include in their manifesto the creation of a defense ministry. He added, however, that "people have a great fear of touching these topics, but I do not.

Garcia said that there is a "great fear' among political parties which, based in national history, consider it necessary to maintain everything related to the Armed Forces to be "absolutely untouchable," because of the feeling that they are is the great national arbiter which decides who will rule and who will not.

"That is part of the past," he added, "it belongs to history when coup after coup prevented Peru from democratic development. This has left a remnant of fear."

The Lima daily EXPRESO today published a communique, signed by 19 retired Army major generals, stating their disagreement with the creation of the defense ministry on the grounds that it is "untimely" because of "the serious situation of internal war in the country caused by an insane terrorist group (Shining Path)."

Navy and Air Force retired officers have released similar statements in the last few weeks.

Deputies Approve Creation

PY171752 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1613 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] Lima, 17 Mar (EFE) -- The Peruvian Chamber of Deputies early this morning approved the law to create the defense ministry. Some retired officers and opposition parties had said that now is not the appropriate time to create the ministry.

The Chamber of Deputies, where the government APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] Party has the majority, approved the bill which had been sent by the executive branch, but two parties of the United Left [IU] coalition were absent.

The law which creates the defense ministry has eight articles and a temporary disposition. The most controversial article is Article 6 by which the executive branch is given power to draw up the regulations of the law within 180 days.

The IU protested because the debate was too short and because the executive branch was given too much power, leaving Congress aside.

Jose Carrasco Tavara, vice president of the Chamber of Deputies, said that a committee comprised of seven deputies and seven senators has been created to study the regulations and that the Law of the Defense Ministry will only be promulgated with the committee's approval.

Other political parties such as the conservative Popular Christian Party and the centrist right Popular Action opposed the law, agreeing with some retired officers who have said that it is not the right time because of the current social and economic crisis, and because of terrorist activities.

Military men on active duty did not state their opinion because constitutionally they cannot do so.

Regarding the opposition to the creation of the controversial ministry, President Alan Garcia said that it seems that "some people are afraid that they may upset the Armed Forces" but the sole purpose of the law is to make "the state more rational and modern."

POLICE CAPTURE TERRORIST ASSASSIN AFTER TIP-OFF

PY132033 Paris AFP in Spanish 0110 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Lima, 12 Mar (AFP) -- Police reported today that a Shining Path assassin named Fernando Fonseca, who is responsible for six murders, was arrested in the Amazon jungle near the city of Tingo Maria. Fonseca, alias Comrade Felipe, was captured in a hut hidden in the Amazon jungle. He had been turned in by an accomplice named Manuel Mori, Comrade Carlos.

Mori was arrested a few days ago in Tingo Maria, located in the jungle 560 km northeast of Lima. This city is known as the White Capital due to the great activity there by cocaine traffickers. The Maoist terrorist group Shining Path is also known to operate in the region.

Mori tried to blackmail two local bank executives, demanding 50,000 intis ($2,500) from them to prevent the Shining Path from bothering them. However, the police caught him red-handed.

Meanwhile, 20-year old Fonseca, confessed to being the leader of a Shining Path execution squad in the Tingo Maria region. He said he had executed David Ramirez, mayor of the town of Ricardo Palma in October 1986, as well as Cipriano Zevallos and Benjamin Infante who lived in the same town. He also confessed to having executed Antonio Ramirez, Miguel Garcia, and Johny Villaverde during an attack on an experimental farm in Tulumayo in January.

DRUG TRAFFICKING GANGS FIGHT FOR SUPREMACY

PY101206 Paris AFP in Spanish 1502 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Moyobamba, Peru, 9 Mar (AFP) -- Police reported today that four drug traffickers have died in a gang war over supremacy in the drug business in Tocache, San Martin Department, 850 km northeast of Lima.

During the confrontation, which took place 2 days ago at a clandestine jungle airstrip in the drug producing San Martin region, a brother of Edgar Castillo, alias El Vampiro, who is considered the czar of the drug trade, was killed together with three of his accomplices by members of rival gang. The name of Castillo's brother was not released. According to the report which arrrived to Moyobamba, the four drug traffickers were killed while protecting a cocaine cargo that was ready to be shipped to Colombia.

In view of the attack on the Tocache airport by drug traffickers last week, police forces backed by Peruvian Air Force (FAP) helicopters and light planes have been charged with maintaining order in the town, which is one of the main cocaine production and trade centers in the Amazon region. During the attack, a FAP helicopter which was parked at the airstrip was destroyed by an Instalassa grenade fired by a mortar from the jungle surrounding the strip. A light plane was also hit, according to a police source.

The attackers, who killed one policeman and wounded several others, including the narcotics police chief, escaped in the jungle. The number of attackers could not be determined. Police forces continue the search for the fugitives with reinforcements sent yesterday from Tingo Maria, Huanuco, 430 km east of Moyobamba among other places. According to police, the group comprised some 100 heavily armed drug traffickers. A police source from UMOPAR [Mobile Units for Rural Areas] which is in charge of Operation Condor, against the drug traffickers, said that the fugitives are hiding near the Huallaga River, where police forces with helicopter support will go today.

SHINING PATH GUERRILLAS KILL ARMY MAJOR IN LIMA

PY161448 Paris AFP in Spanish 1427 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Lima, 16 Mar (AFP) -- The antiterrorist police reported that an Army major was murdered this morning by three Shining Path members who used machineguns and explosives. The attack occurred two blocs from the major's house in Lima.

The officer, a military pilot, was on his way to his base when he was attacked at 0730 (1230 GMT) by two men and a woman. After throwing an explosive devise against the automobile and firing a machinegun, the three attackers left a pamphlet claiming that the Shining Path was responsible for the attack and fled.

LUSINCHI MEETS WITH BRAZILIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

PA170444 Caracas Television Service 1600 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] [Announcer] Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi today met with Brazilian Foreign Minister Roberto de Abreu Sodre at the Miraflores Palace. They talked about topics of interest to the two countries.

[Reporter Martin Pacheco] The meeting between the Venezuelan president and the Brazilian foreign minister was the right time to discuss different development projects which the two countries will promote in Bolivar and Roraima Hills. The major initiatives include the manufacturing of weapons, in which the private and public sectors of the two countries will participate. Following the private meeting, the Venezuelan president and Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi had breakfast with Foreign Minister Roberto de Abreu Sodre. The ministers of national defense, energy and mines, finance, and state enterprises for the two countries [as heard] were also at the breakfast.

De Abreu Sodre said that the visit to our country was very positive. He commented on the topics discussed with President Lusinchi, who introduced the foreign minister to the reporters at the Presidential Palace.

[Begin recording] [Sodre] (?This is the right time to discuss certain) matters and define our stance regarding friendship and [words indistinct]. Yesterday, we also had a work meeting with the ministers (?involved in) this process. The presidents order and we obey.

[Reporter] Mr Foreign Minister, when will the agreements for the sale of weapons and mining be implemented?

[Sodre] Regarding mining, we must try to finish a highway linking Brazil and Venezuela so that we can extract mineral resources through a joint venture [preceding two words in English]. I think this is no longer a dream, but a reality. The Venezuelan national defense minister will go to Brazil at the invitation of our government to study the ways we can join efforts in the field of defense. [end recording]

[Pacheco] The trip to Venezuela by the Brazilian foreign minister ended at 0941. He boarded a helicopter at the Miraflores Palace and flew to the Simon Bolivar International Airport in Maiquetia. He then flew to Havana, Cuba, to meet with Cuban President Fidel Castro. This is the first direct contact between Brazil and Cuba after a 20-year-old hiatus in diplomatic relations.

[Announcer] Finance Minister Manuel Azpurua felt that Brazil stands a good chance of reaching an agreement with the international financial community regarding payment of its foreign debt. Minister Azpurua made those remarks after meeting with Brazilian Foreign Minister Roberto de Abreu Sodre. They talked about the need for Latin America to reach a consensus to meet their international commitments. The finance minister said that during his meeting with the Brazilian foreign minister they discussed the need for greater communication and solidarity within the framework of the Cartagena consensus regarding payment of foreign debt. He noted that the countries must individually pay their foreign debt. However, this must be done through conditions which are regarded as fundamental. These conditions will lead to stronger and quicker negotiations.

[Begin Azpurua recording] The reestablishment of financial flows toward the debtor countries will enable these countries to achieve orderly and sustained growth. Of course, the countries need to adopt at home whatever adjustments may be necessary to put their economy in order. Moreover, regarding interest rates and limits to them, an effort must be made to ease the burden of the foreign debt on the debtor countries. [end recording]

SUPREME COURT PRESIDENT ON KIDNAPPINGS

PA151928 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Mar 87

[Report by Alexis Rosas]

[Text] Pedro Alid Zoppi, president of the Supreme Court of Justice, described the problem of President Jaime Lusinchi's proposal to transfer border area kidnappings to courts of military justice, as interesting, and a vigorous way to fight the problem.

Zoppi said that to transfer kidnapping cases from ordinary to military jurisdiction, President Lusinchi could issue a decree or propose a legislative amendment through an analysis of the Penal, Criminal Procedure, and Military Justice Codes, as the Constitution establishes that an individual must be judged by his natural judges. [as heard] Zoppi said the the proposal would be an interesting way to put an end to kidnappings, which have increased recently, particularly at the border.

[Begin Zoppi recording] By this I am not recommending disavowing the validity and effectiveness of the Penal Law (?jurisdiction) and I am sure that it is not the president's intention, either. The idea behind this proposal is that by giving the matter a military outlook -- as I said in the United States -- the action would be viewed with more severity than an ordinary crime. [end recording]

Meanwhile, the Supreme Court of Justice board members met today with representatives of the Presidential Committee to Reform the State [COPRE] headed by Arnoldo Jose Gabaldon, to analyze the reforms to the judicial system. The reforms are reportedly circumscribed to the structure and organization of the Judicature Council [Consejo de la Judicatura]; disciplinary procedures; procedures for the selection of judges, and substantial modification of the schedule of court costs.

According to Zoppi, the Supreme Court of Justice will appoint a coordinating commission, which will continue its consultations with COPRE to draft the necessary reforms and give them their final structure.

In the next few days, COPRE representatives will meet with other organizations linked to the Judicial Branch.

POLISH TOP-LEVEL VISITOR SEEKS TO EXPAND TRADE

FL162026 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1908 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Mexico City, 16 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico and Poland will strengthen their trade relations and economic cooperation, while the Polish Government has reaffirmed its support for the Contadora group, Jan Kinast, under secretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has said here.

The Polish official said that the fifth meeting of the Mexico-Poland Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation will be held in Warsaw in May as part of this effort to strengthen trade relations between the two countries. He stressed that his government intends to expand commercial ties with Mexico because current exchange totals only $10 million per year. He explained that attempts will be made to increase that figure to $120 million, which is how much Poland exchanges with Argentina.

During his official visit to Mexico, Kinast met with top officials at the Mexican Foreign Secretariat and with Bank of Mexico Director Miguel Mancera Aguayo to discuss existing economic, commercial, and cultural relations between the two countries.

Before returning to his country, Kinast said that the Polish Government fully supports Mexico's foreign policy. He pointed out that the balance of trade between the two countries has always favored Mexico, but added that despite this, the Polish are open to studying any offer of Mexican products that may be made to them. He also offered technical support in mining or railroads and ship building.

The Polish Government supports the Contadora Group and Mexican actions for disarmament within the Group of Six, he said.

PETRICIOLI DEPARTS FOR FINANCIAL TALKS IN U.S.

FL172115 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1906 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] Mexico City, 17 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- Gustavo Petricioli, Mexican finance and public credit secretary, departed for Washington today where he will meet with Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve System and other officials from financial institutions.

During his stay in the United States through 26 March, Petricioli will meet with Antonio Ortiz Mena, IDB president; Mundol Barber Conable, World Bank president and Michael Candessus, IMF director.

Tomorrow, Wednesday, Petricioli will sign a document with the World Bank pertaining to the $250 million credit the World Bank is providing Mexico through the National Bank of Foreign Trade to reinforce the program of nonoil exports.

Petricioli will travel to New York on 19 March where he will meet with international bank leaders. On 20 March, he will sign the $7.7 billion credit with the international banks, resources which will be used by Mexico to support food and growth programs.

On Sunday [22 March] Petricioli will travel to Miami to attend the annual IDB meeting where he will attend a dinner with assembly members of the IDB, which will begin its work schedule on Monday, 23 March.

On Tuesday, 24 March, Petricioli will speak on Mexico's behalf at the IDB plenary session. On his final day, the Mexican finance secretary will sign an IDB credit through the National Financial Bank. These resources will be used for hotel infrastructure projects. On that same day, he will head the ALADI meeting.

Petricioli will return to Mexico City on Thursday, 26 March, along with Alfredo Philips Olmedo, director of the National Bank of Foreign Trade, and Jose Luis Flores, general director of International Finance Organizations.

VENICE SUMMIT MEETING COORDINATOR VISITS

PA172257 Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 12 Mar 87 p 3

[By Octavio Bernard Becerril]

[Text] Mexico owes Italy $1.3 billion. Nevertheless, it continues to be one of the most trustworthy countries. This nation practices a democratic system, said Renato Ruggero, general secretary of the Italian Foreign Affairs Ministry, upon his arrival yesterday in this city.

Ruggero said that of the $2 billion that Italy has lent, more than half has gone to Mexico. He said our country has enormous resources, political stability, and an advanced democratic system that makes it trustworthy.

Ruggero, who is coordinator of the summit meeting of the seven industrialized countries that will take place in Venice in June, came to meet with Planning and Budget Secretary Carlos Salinas de Gortari, Miguel Mancera Aguayo, director of the Bank of Mexico, and with other ranking government officials.

He said that he wants to know what position Mexico has adopted in regard to the debt so that he can relay the information at the summit meeting in Venice.

Ruggero will also visit Uruguay, Argentina, and Brazil so that the Group of Seven can meticulously examine the measures that must be adopted in order to resolve the foreign debt problem.

It is a matter, Ruggero said, that everyone involved, creditors and debtors alike, make the greatest effort to prevent an impasse and resolve the problem in a fair and balanced manner.

Ruggero also explained that the International Monetary System, the international financial institutions, and the seven creditor countries are aware of the fact that large facilities should be granted.

PRI VIRTUALLY EXPELS MILITANT FROM PARTY

PA171854 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 11 Mar 87 p 3

[Editorial: The Beginning of the End of the Trend?]

[Excerpts] The virtual expulsion of Cuauhtemoc Cardenas Solorzano from the PRI rank and file has set a precedent in the history of our political system. The governing party has broken a 50-year-old tradition. For more than half a century no party militant had been expelled from the party in spite of the fact that such punishment had been demanded on many occasions for PRI militants who had committed serious mistakes. [passage omitted]

Now a different PRI, one that has set aside its old image of the understanding and generous father who forgives his children's faults, has decided on the virtual expulsion of Cuauhtemoc Cardenas Solorzano, an old militant, and has justified this by pointing to a paragraph of a document issued by Cardenas this past Sunday. [passage omitted]

However, going beyond just PRI's internal struggles, which we must not forget can only be solved by PRI, the decision taken against the former Michoacan governor generates new anxieties. Is this a hint of a hardening of traditional political institutions? In case of an affirmative reply this would be of great concern. The party in power and the country's leadership are obliged to clearly define for public opinion the implications of this decision

What Cardenas Solorzano and the members of the democratization trend do would seem to indicate that they have reached the end of the road. There is no place for them in the PRI, and if they attempt to continue struggling for their political and ideological goals, they will have to change trenches.

BRIEFS

DRUG AGREEMENT SIGNED -- Mexico City, 11 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- The Foreign Secretariat announced today that an agreement was signed between Mexico and Peru aimed at fighting and preventing the use of drugs and psychotropic substances in the two countries. The agreement, published in the federation's official daily, indicates that the governments of Peru and Mexico will match their policies and conduct coordinated programs for the prevention of drug trafficking, as well as for the rehabilitation of drug addicts. The policies and programs will consider international agreements on the matter in which the two countries are part of, technical-scientific cooperation, and at the same time, information regarding trafficking producers and processers. [Text] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1645 GMT 11 Mar 87 FL]

1986 INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY DROPS -- The Bank of Mexico has reported that the country's industrial activity dropped 5.3 percent in 1986. According to a report by this bank, this drop wipes out gains recorded in the two previous years. The construction industry registered a 12.6 percent drop. Moreover, the mining sector went down 3.8 percent. [Summary] [Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 14 Mar 87 pp 1, 14 PA]

GENERAL NORIEGA, PRESIDENT ARIAS MEET IN DAVID

PA170446 Panama City Television Service in Spanish 1530 GMT 15 Mar 87

[Text] Yesterday General Manuel Antonio Noriega traveled to David to hold extensive talks with his friend, Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez. Arias had previously met with Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle after attending the David Fair as a guest of honor. The meeting held between Noriega and Arias at Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia's home began at 0900 and ended at 1130. Noriega and Arias exchanged viewpoints on the Central American conflict.

As a promoter of peace, General Noriega reiterated to the Costa Rican president his position, which he had upheld during their meeting on 20 May in San Jose, Costa Rica. Noriega said that Panama, as a member of Contadora, will continue to fight to achieve permanent peace in the Central American region. The top Panamanian military leader attentively listened to the concerns of President Arias and his peace proposal, which is based on the principles of the peace document presented last June by the Contadora Group to the Central American presidents.

The Costa Rican president reiterated his confidence in the Contadora peace efforts, and once again emphasized the important role it plays in the quest for a negotiated solution. Arias said he had faith in the Panamanian Government, which is concerned about its neighbors. Arias said that he was pleased to visit our country once again, and he emphasized the close and friendly relations that exist between the neighboring countries.

Regarding the important dialogue held with Gen Noriega, President Oscar Arias said the following:

[Begin recording] Logically, the main topic of our talks was the Central American issue. I believe that nothing should separate Panama and Costa Rica in the efforts to achieve peace for the region. I have requested the Panamanian Government to help us within the Contadora framework to see if it is possible that we may achieve a consensus that can lead us to peace in the Central American countries at the Esquipulas meeting. I believe that Contadora's support is necessary. I believe Contadora should be aware of the intentions of the Costa Rican peace proposal, which contains the principles and values of the Contadora document. I have requested Foreign Minister Abadia to analyze our peace proposal at the Contadora and Support Group meeting in Buenos Aires, Argentina in mid-April. I believe that without Contadora's support it would be very difficult for us to reach a consensus in Esquipulas. That has been the main topic discussed in this morning's meeting.

I am pleased to have met with friendly people for a couple of days. I believe that Panama's role within the Contadora Group is indispensable for Esquipulas' success, because no other [Contadora] country knows Central America better, for we are in the same region. We have the same culture, the same problems. We face the same challenges, therefore Panama's role within the Contadora Group is very important for Esquipulas' success. That is basically what we have discussed this morning. [end recording]

After the intense and fruitful meeting between Arias and Gen Noriega, they said good-bye with a fraternal embrace. They expressed their intentions to continue the dialogue to achieve a common objective -- Central American peace.

COSTA RICA

PERUVIAN DIPLOMAT REQUESTS POLITICAL ASYLUM

PA172100 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0224 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] San Jose, 16 Mar (EFE) -- A Peruvian diplomat requested political asylum in Costa Rica today and accused Alan Garcia's government of violating his human rights.

Guillermo Roth Goicoechea, commercial adviser to the Peruvian embassies in Central America and head of the commercial office in Costa Rica, went to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs today, accompanied by attorney Juan Jose Echeverria, former Costa Rican security minister, to request asylum because he feels he has been persecuted and exiled by his country's officials.

Roth stated at a press conference today that his offices were closed in October, without any official notice, and in December his passport expired and was not renewed, so he is now undocumented.

The Costa Rican foreign relations minister gave him provisional identification papers today so that he can move around without any problems until his case is resolved.

The former Peruvian diplomat stated that once his case has been resolved diplomatically, he will go to the Human Rights Commission headquarters in San Jose, to present the appropriate charges against Alan Garcia's government.

Roth believes that "he fell into disgrace" with the government of his country because he refused to "blackmail" Nicaragua into accepting a business deal that benefitted Peru.

According to Roth, the deal was to establish a line of credit for Nicaragua to buy Peruvian products. The amount of the credit would then be deducted from Peru's debt to the Soviet Union.

Guillermo Roth did not give further details or explain how this operation would have been carried out, because "he was not quite sure what was at the bottom of that business deal."

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE SPEAKS ON CORRUPTION, 'SLANDER' CAMPAIGN

PA172335 San Salvador Television Educativa in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Report on speech by President Jose Napoleon Duarte; no place or date given -- passages in quotation marks recorded]

[Text] President Duarte reiterated that his government will work until it wipes out administrative corruption which has been affecting the Salvadoran people for the past 25 years. He reported on a slander campaign against the government by the extreme right.

The president said that certain right-wing groups are keeping up a slander campaign against the government, accusing it of corruption but at the same time opposing laws created which have as a main objective to fight and eradicate corruption.

[Duarte] "I have touched on the subject of corruption problems because extreme right-wing groups have slandered the government with accusations of corruption. It is these same right-wingers that blocked my efforts, when I became president, to wipe out all those corrupt people -- I knew their full names -- who had obtained their jobs through favoritism. The National Assembly passed a law which tied my hands and did not allow me to clean up the government. That was the first point.

"The second point is that I am struggling to fight corruption. My efforts are aimed toward eradicating all those corruption problems that are reported. It is in this regard that I have made great efforts during these last 2 years to investigate and fire all those found guilty of corruption, when I can legally do so. The district attorney who is the official that can do this, should jail whoever is guilty, no matter who it is. We have to eradicate this corruption.

"The third point is that there is a wide spectrum of corruption in society. Society is thinking in terms of personal, individual, and selfish privileges, and does not care about being corrupt or corrupting. This makes it difficult for society to understand the value of honesty; it is basic, and must be defended.

"The fourth point is that I have taken actions to enable me to fire all those involved in illegal activities. For example, a few days ago the Treasury Police uncovered a container full of merchandise. Nearly 1 month went by and the owner did not show up. Who could be the owner of that merchandise? At Customs we have fired those people supposedly involved [words indistinct] coffee. However, the owner of that container full of merchandise, who should go to jail as this container had 1.7 million colones worth of merchandise... [changes thought] These are things that need correcting. As I said before, I have just fired two people from the Finance Ministry because the businessman who was asked to pay a bribe of 1,000 colones had the courage to come and tell me: senor, I have asked for a bribe, and it is so-and-so. We then called the person and told him: you either resign or go to jail. That is the way we are going to act."

Referring to statements made by Blanca Amaya de Santin, accused of illegal dollar trading which involves certain cabinet members, President Duarte said he will take whatever actions are necessary, based on fact and not on ill-intended rumors or speculations.

[Duarte] "Therefore, we must distinguish between the truth and a lie; we must know when people use slander to deceive and involve someone, and thus save themselves. I will never protect someone who is corrupt. If she [Santin] says that I have failed her, I shall continue failing all those who are corrupt, because I shall never support anyone who is corrupt."

The president was very firm when he denied accusations of corruption against his son, describing them as slander and a hoax. He said: I am honest and have been that way all my life.

[Duarte] "Those are lies. It is absolutely untrue and not right for these lies to be used. If my son were involved, then I would be also. I will never leave my son the heritage of such discredit. Therefore, this is not true, it is an injustice. It is an injustice just like when he was prevented from becoming mayor of San Salvador simply because he was my son. They [not further identified] are looking for ways to take out their rage on us. They are trying to cause bad feelings toward the government and the president.

However, this president of the Republic, Napoleon Duarte, has a duty to fulfill, and I will fulfill my duty. It is an honor to state that I have been honest and have worked honestly -- not only today, but all my life. I will not destroy this for a pittance. Likewise, I will not destroy my son's prestige. Consequently, I strongly reject those lies and falsehoods because they are the greatest injustice possible...[changes thought] the Salvadoran people know my son and they know about all this. They know that he has handled millions in the municipal office and has worked for his people. That is why the opposition feared him and did not let him run for mayor. They knew that his prestige, work, and efforts would have given him the opportunity to be elected by the people. However, since the opposition could not do this, they are now trying to involve him in shady activities. I ask you to publish exactly what I am saying."

"There are criminals, in fact, there are criminals who have killed and murdered and are now trying to sully the people's honesty. No one can deny that, because there are kidnappers and killers who have sought cover in political parties to sully and destroy the society and this country's social justice. They have been part of a corruption process in this country for 25 years. They have even resorted to murder to remain in power. They have use...[changes thought] and my life is an example of that process. These people have not cared if they destroyed our morale, principles, and values. Now those guys want to...[changes thought] we now have freedom and justice; the people may say what they want; there is no fear; reporters like you could not ask these types of questions in the past and now you can, because we have democracy. It is not just for them to insult people simply because we have democracy."

HOMILY ON RELEASE OF MAYORS, HUMAN RIGHTS

PA160405 San Salvador La Voz Panamericana in Spanish 1400 GMT 15 Mar 87

[Sunday homily by Father Modesto Lopez Portillo at the Metropolitan Cathedral in San Salvador -- live]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] On a more consoling level, I received a telephone call from Msgr Orlando Cabrera, bishop of Santiago de Maria, who called me yesterday to report that following the release of Osicala's mayor, two more mayors were turned over to him yesterday in the Red Cross' presence: the mayors of San Agustin and San Francisco Javier. We are consoled because the humanization process that we began, which was sponsored and encouraged by the church, is now bearing good fruit. We hope that all the mayors, who are still in the guerrillas' hands, may soon be released. We must not confuse the public services given by these people with political and military activities. These mayors can...[corrects himself] must be given a political option, but they become public officials the moment they are appointed mayors. They are serving the community. Consequently, they should not be involved in war matters. Thank God we can say that the humanization process is being taken seriously by the sectors in conflict. Referring to a non-church matter, we also rejoice in the recognition given in Geneva to the progress attained in this country concerning respect for human rights. I truly believe that I can state, on behalf of the church, that this is true. However, this does not mean we want to praise someone in particular, but all Salvadorans. A great effort has been exerted, and the documents which the church's Legal Assistance Office presented this week to me -- during the bishops' absence -- allowed me to ascertain, through the information included by the archbishopric representatives, that if we compare the figures from 1980 to date -- particularly if we compare the figures 1985-1986 -- great progress has been achieved. If we talk about numbers, the number of murders has greatly diminished. The death squads are practically under control, although not totally.

Consequently, the archbishopric's Legal Assistance Office admits there has been progress. Nevertheless, the report indicates that the repressive mentality prevails. Why? Because many of those who are in the Army feel hate and rancor for things the guerrillas did to them. The same thing applies to the other side. The guerrillas have deep wounds that the Army inflicted on them in the past, and they want to avenge themselves. There will be more deaths as long as this mentality prevails; as long as we do not achieve peace in our hearts.

The newspaper reports we receive from Geneva indicate the assembly has recognized that great progress has been achieved in El Salvador concerning respect for human rights, free expression, and free circulation. However, according to the newspaper reports, the text also says that painful cases of human rights violations are still taking place. This has also been confirmed by the church's Legal Assistance Office in the report I received this week. [passage omitted]

COPREFA REPORTS ON FMLN CLASHES, A-37 ACCIDENT

PA172136 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Coprefa communique]

[Text] Two terrorists were killed and an undetermined number were injured when FMLN groups attacked National Police who were on patrol in La Cruz neighborhood, Suchitoto, Cuscatlan Department. Seized from the terrorists were two M-16 rifles with their equipment and subversive propaganda.

The clash took place at daybreak on 16 March. Two agents died heroically and were identified as Roberto de Jesus Rovin Ramirez and Nicolas Arevalo Batres. Also injured was Sergeant Jesus Masariego Perez who was immediately transferred to the military hospital.

Another report tells of Second Lieutenant Oscar Jose Ramos Gonzalez being killed on 15 March when an A-37 airplane he was piloting, which belonged to the Salvadoran Air Force, crashed while carrying out a training flight over Tecana hill near Santa Ana. The accident occurred due to mechanical malfunctions.

Meanwhile, terrorists shot Francisco de Jesus Avalos Olmedo while he rested in his home at Canton El Calvario, in Comprension San Jose Gauyabal, in Cuscatlan Department. Avalos was taken to the Rosales Hospital in San Salvador.

Likewise, peasant Mario Ayala was kidnapped by various terrorists who took him from his home at Hacienda (Morataya) in Berlin, in the Usulutan Department. Also, extremists attacked Ricardo Eulalio Garcia, taking the car he was driving and setting it on fire. This occurred at a place called El Basurero, (Satchuapa) jurisdiction, Santa Ana Department.

Official reports tell of terrorist groups that are threatening residents of Chaguite Canton in the San Fernando jurisdiction in Chalatenango, to stop them from working on the land and get them to move out of the area. This has been confirmed, and many peasants and their cattle have been hurt by mines.

Result of Recent Clash

PA132127 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Copreta communique]

[Text] Five subversives were killed and another wounded during a clash between members of the 3d Infantry Brigade and FMLN columns. The main clash, in which four of the insurgents were killed and another wounded, took place at El Trillo Hill, San Luis de la Reina jurisdiction, San Miguel Department. Two M-16 rifles, two AR-15 rifles, one Yaesu radio, several mines, and some ammunition were seized. Another insurgent was killed when troops of the 3d Brigade, carrying out a combing operation, unexpectedly attacked an extremist group moving about the vicinity of El Tablon Hill, near Sesori, San Miguel Department.

Meanwhile, terrorists attempted to kill Teodoro Gambriel Bonilla when they exploded four grenades as he was traveling in a tanker truck with license plate number 69368 in La Espanola canton, Izalco, Sonsonate Department. Only property damage was reported as a result of this attack.

In addition, numerous extremists carried out incursions in Santa Cruz la Vega Farm, Chinameca, San Miguel Department where they demanded food from the residents. Later, they demanded 5,000 colones from the owner who refused to release the money. The extremists torched the farm and told him that this is what happens to all those who refuse to help clandestine groups.

FMLN BEGINS TO ENFORCE 'REVOLUTIONARY JUSTICE'

PA160253 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Mar 87

[Text] San Salvador -- The guerrillas have announced for the first time that they have begun to enforce revolutionary justice in Salvadoran territories under their control. The announcement was made by the FMLN from Chalatenango, a northern department that both the Army and guerrillas claim is under this control. The FMLN announced from the town of Agua Caliente, Chalatenango, some 89 km northwest of the capital, that two peasants were turned over to the civilian population after they were acquitted by a revolutionary court which investigated charges against them.

The FMLN said that Jose Antonio Portillo Zamora, a native of La Reina, a municipality close to Chalatenango, was accused of selling marijuana in that area: Likewise, Antonio Tejada was accused of making moonshine and altering the prices of certain products. The guerrillas say the two men were detained on 3 March and the charges were investigated; however, no evidence was found, so they were acquitted and turned over to the civilian population in Agua Caliente.

FMLN REPORTS A-37 PLANE CRASH IN SANTA ANA

PA161331 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] An A-37 plane [words indistinct] crashed in Santa Ana Department. The plane accident occurred on Tecana hill near the city of Santa Ana. Initial reports reveal that the pilot, scar Jose Ramos Gonzalez, was killed. He was an aviator, Lieutenant Oscar Jose Ramos Gonzalez [sentence as heard]

At this moment, Radio Venceremos is trying to establish contact with the Feliciano Ama Western Front to establish the conditions under which this enemy plane crashed by Tecana hill, near the city of Santa Ana. In the Santa Ana sector, on Tecana hill, there are many guerrilla and militia units, as well as other FMLN forces.

We will try to give you more information on the crash of this plane.

FMLN DAMAGES SECOND COPTER IN 72 HOURS

PA170205 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0200 GMT 15 Mar 87

[Text] A helicopter has been seriously damaged by our revolutionary fire in Usulutan Department. This is the second helicopter damaged in less than 72 hours; The first was in Chalatenango. Reports indicate that on 13 March at 1700, two casualties were inflicted on the Atonal Battalion in [name indistinct], jurisdiction of San Agustin, Usulutan Department. One casualty was caused by rifle fire, and the other was caused by an Atlacatl mine. At 1830, an FMLN guerrilla unit ambushed a UH-1H helicopter that was to evacuate wounded soldiers. Our forces, using machineguns, opened fire on the helicopter, which withdrew from the area without evaluating the wounded soldiers.

Gradually the Army helicopters are being damaged. Bitter days await the helicopter pilots. Bitter days await our enemies. Our revolutionary fire is reaching the aircraft of the [word indistinct] with increasing frequency, without causing victims among the civilian population.

VENCEREMOS REPORTS HONDURAN RAID IN CHALATENANGO

PA180324 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Text] We had warned the puppet Honduran Army that if it continued to penetrate our territory it would be attacked by our guerrilla units, and this has been done in Chalatenango Department. On 16 March, Honduran Army troops entered the Arcatao ravine, Chalatenango Department. This is a clear violation of our national sovereignty by the puppet Honduran Army. The report says that our units attacked the Honduran troops with rifle fire and mines, after they had entered our territory through Arcatao jurisdiction. It has been confirmed that the Honduran Army sustained two casualties from our revolutionary mines. We warn the Honduran Army that it will sustain additional casualties if it continues to penetrate our territory. We urge the Honduran people and people's organizations to demand that Azcona Hoyo's pro-U.S. regime abstain from interfering in our country.

GUATEMALA

ECONOMY MINISTER ON MANAGUA ECONOMIC MEETING

PA172005 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Guatemalan Economy Minister Elizardo Sosa Lopez has reported on the conclusions reached in Managua.

[Begin Sosa Lopez recording] There is a tremendous deterioration in our economies. There is a great fragility in the international economy. Just look at how the coffee problem is affecting Central America. There has been a decrease in production and a real drop in the standard of living and inflation throughout Central America. This year we will have the lowest inflation rate in Central America. So, you can imagine what the situation is like in the rest of the area. However, we have admitted and repeated that it is important to have normal economic relations to avoid [words indistinct] problems. [Words indistinct] this is what I am referring to when I say that we reached the conclusion that we had to [words indistinct] higher authorities, the Central American presidents, so that they become aware of these suggestions: what is needed for [words indistinct] the economic relations. Of course, we feel that [words indistinct] the economic relations, we would be making a great contribution to peace in Central America.

The area economy ministers feel that economic relations are the last thing we can break in Central America; and we cannot break them. Economic integration must survive any problem in the area. We trust and believe that there are new perspectives for peace in Central America and we are very optimistic about this. We feel that anything that may occur [as heard] can only be defended in the future based on a solid integration system that permits the reactivation of the economies of Central America. Our efforts are geared in that direction. [end recording]

REMOVAL FROM GENEVA HUMAN RIGHTS LIST ANNOUNCED

PA171908 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 14 Mar 87 p 7

[Text] In a telex sent last night, Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezquita announced that in Geneva Guatemala has succeeded in removing itself from the so-called list 12 dealing with the supervision of human rights. Guatemala had been included on this list for many years. The vote was 25 votes in favor of the exclusion, 7 against, and 2 abstentions.

PURGE, REORGANIZATION IN TREASURY POLICE

PA180212 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2347 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 17 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- Oscar Diaz Urquizu, general director of the Guatemalan Treasury Police, has begun a "serious" reorganization of the police institution by firing 23 agents who had "criminal records." Diaz Urquizu, who assumed the general directorate of the Treasury Police on 11 March, explained that most of the agents who were fired "had committed offenses against the institution." Urquizu added that the purge in the ranks of the police institution is in accord with the guidelines established by President Vinicio Cerezo and ordered by the Government Ministry. The guidelines established by the president call for an "honest and efficient" police. The chief of the Treasury Police said that in the institution there are "many agents who completed their time in service and they will have to accept their retirement in order to give the society a responsible and reliable police department."

"We need space in the ranks of the police corps, and in order to achieve this it is necessary to fire those who have committed offenses against the institution and those who have criminal records." Diaz Urquizu, who replaced General Guillermo Echeverria Vielman, who is now an adviser at the Government Ministry, said that "the purge will continue in an attempt to achieve positive results in the work being done by the police institution." [passage omitted]

HONDURAS

COSTA RICAN VICE PRESIDENT DISCUSSES AREA ISSUES

PA170351 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Costa Rican Vice President Jorge Manuel Dengo feels that EPS is a terrible threat to peace in Central America. Dengo said that the EPS has 160,000 men in active service, 200 tanks, and the most advanced artillery in the area.

The senior Costa Rican official also said that the peace proposal his country recently submitted to Nicaragua was reviewed by Elliott Abrams, assistant U.S. secretary of state for inter-American affairs, in Miami because he [Abrams] felt like reviewing it. Dengo recently visited our country and our reporter Miriam Mercado interviewed him.

[Begin recording] [Mercado] Mr Dengo, in your capacity as Costa Rican vice president, how do you see the Contadora process?

[Dengo] I think that the Contadora process is now taking second place behind the process of the Central American countries. I think the meetings in Esquipulas, that the meetings of Central American presidents -- who are assuming responsibility for their own problems -- are placing the Contadora process in second place without detracting from its importance. The Contadora process involves efforts by friendly countries trying to bring peace to Central America but, thank God, our presidents are striving for the same results and...

[Mercado, interrupting] Mr Vice President: Both Honduras and Costa Rica criticize Nicaragua's policy. However, in this sense, why don't Costa Rica and Honduras criticize U.S. Central American policy? Do you think Reagan's policy is interventionist or that it respects the self-determination of the Central America peoples?

[Dengo] We question the policy of all countries that intervene in Central America -- the United States, the Soviet Union, Cuba, East Germany, and all countries that are supporting one country or the other. The United States is supporting the democracies. The other countries are supporting the escalation of totalitarianism in Central America. One must not forget this. When one talks about the United States and contra support, one must also talk about the Soviet Union, East Germany, and Cuba, who are supporting and arming Nicaragua tremendously. You know that here in Honduras you face the enormous threat of an Army of 160,000 men which has over 200 tanks and the most advanced artillery in Central America. It is a threat to you, Hondurans, and to us, Costa Ricans.

[Mercado] What do you think of the U.S. support to the contras?

[Dengo] It is a U.S. problem, not a Costa Rican problem.

[Mercado] So you do not question the U.S. policy?

[Dengo] I do not question the U.S. policy, the Soviet policy, nor the policy of any country. The only one I dare question is that of our own country and I am quite pleased with it at the moment.

[Mercado] Mr President [as heard], on the other hand, President Jose Azcona has said that there are no contras in Honduras; that they have left for Nicaragua. Can you tell me if you have any contras in Costa Rica?

[Dengo] Costa Rica is a country that freely admits any person seeking political asylum and there are 200,000 Nicaraguans among the persons who have received political asylum in Costa Rica. If those Nicaraguans want to think like contras in a free democratic country like Costa Rica they can do so if the please. What we do not allow them to do is to engage in warlike activities. This is something different because we are neutral in this regard.

[Mercado] Finally, I would like to ask you this question: It has been said in international circles that President Arias' proposal was drafted by the United States...

[Dengo, interrupting] That is nonsense. That is absolute nonsense on the part of any international media which may have said so and forgive me for saying this to you so frankly. In the United States the group that supports President Arias' proposal the most is not the Republican Party but the Democratic Party.

[Mercado] However, Elliott Abrams reviewed it in Miami. Why?

[Dengo] Because he felt like it. Who can prevent Elliott Abrams from reviewing anything; how can Daniel Ortega or anybody else be prevented from doing so? [end recording]

DEPUTY CALLS FOR REVIEW OF U.S. RELATIONS

PA171954 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 16 Mar 87 p 10

[Text] Efrain Diaz Arrivillaga, a deputy of the Christian Democratic Party, has stated that "now, more than ever, Honduras must review its relations with the United States, and the situation of the Nicaraguan contras should receive priority attention in negotiations on these relations."

He said that the limitations imposed by the U.S. Congress on contra aid "must tell us that that project is reaching its end, and that what should be expected is a change in U.S. policy on Central American problems."

The report that the "contras" are now in Nicaraguan territory is debateable, he noted, because the contras have not had the military capacity to hold a portion of that territory "and, therefore, we will continue to have a problem in Honduras." The country needs an alternate policy, he emphasized, "which encompasses, in the first place, the contra problem, and includes a way to send them to another country, including the United States, because it is dangerous for Honduras if they remain here," he said.

Diaz Arrivillaga thinks that it is "impossible" for Honduras to solve the contra problem by itself. "Inasmuch as it is accepted that it is a problem created by the United States, a plan imposed by the Reagan administration to face the Central American problem, the United States is responsible for solving this problem," he remarked.

He said he feels that a regional solution to the problem must be sought. This solution must include, of course, the "contra" case and relations with the United States.

"Honduras must completely review its policy with that country," he said, stating that "negotiations on this matter must include, as a top priority, the withdrawal of those people from our country."

He added that the proposal of Costa Rican President Oscar Arias is valid on certain points, especially in regard to the refugee problem and the irregular forces, but the contra issue must be considered.

He maintained that "the policy followed by this and the previous administrations has not represented the will of the Honduran people; the fact that there are Hondurans who had to leave their lands must tell us that the results of this policy have been disastrous for this country."

"Now that new winds are blowing in the U.S. Congress, Honduras must be intelligent enough to realize that it must review its policy. It is not true that if there is a change in Honduran policy the United States will suspend aid. The U.S. Congress, not Reagan, approves aid," he concluded.

AMBASSADOR REPORTS ON SITUATION IN NICARAGUA

PA170409 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Interview with Ambassador to Nicaragua Colonel Efrain Lisandro Gonzalez Munoz by reporter Nery Arteaga; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Gonzalez] I understand the government, through the Foreign Ministry, released a communique establishing the Honduran Government's posture regarding Nicaragua's accusation. I also understand the Honduran Government says Honduran soldiers did not participate in this attack. There is currently an armed conflict in Nicaragua, where the forces that oppose the Sandinists operate in various places in Nicaragua.

[Arteaga] We understand the contras have left Honduras entirely.

[Gonzalez] This is what I also understand from official versions of the various government organizations.

[Arteaga] What, then, is the current situation in Nicaragua, Colonel? What is the situation of the rebel movement? Does it stand a chance?

[Gonzalez] That is very difficult to analyze. We know that armed actions occur in various areas in Nicaragua. It is very difficult for an observer in Managua to verify the nature and importance of these confrontations. The Sandinist government's latest official versions mentioned 300 clashes in a month in which the government forces reportedly inflicted about 500 casualties on the rebel forces.

[Arteaga] This means that Nicaragua is bleeding.

[Gonzalez] According to government information, yes, because 500 casualties, including dead and wounded, is a considerable number. We know that whenever reports like this are released, it is necessary to analyze what the other side says and try to determine the accuracy of the figures. We think the Sandinist government's figures of their own casualties are very conservative.

[Arteaga] These figures, however, give an indication of the difficult situation in Nicaragua.

[Gonzalez] They do indicate a difficult situation in the country's interior, not in the main cities, but rather in the mountains, the central mountainous region, the chain of mountains that runs in Nicaragua from north to south. There is a lot of activity in Boaco, Chontales, and Rio San Juan Departments.

[Arteaga] These are contra, I mean rebel, redoubts.

[Gonzalez] We cannot speak of contra redoubts, but of places where antigovernment guerrillas are very active.

[Arteaga] What other places were you mentioning when I interrupted you?

[Gonzalez] Las Segovias, Jinotega, the northern region bordering Honduras. A lot of activity goes on in those areas.

[Arteaga] Colonel, President Azcona and the other Central American presidents plan to meet at Esquipulas. How do Nicaraguans view this?

[Gonzalez] The Nicaraguan Government has high hopes about this meeting. President Daniel Ortega has said so a number of times. The official news media have voiced high hopes in this meeting to be held in Esquipulas soon.

[Arteaga] Does the Nicaraguan top leader plan to attend?

[Gonzales] Yes, the Nicaraguan Government plans to attend. I think they will do it very willingly, particularly because Nicaragua was absent from the latest meeting of the presidents in San Jose. That meeting was held on President Arias' initiative and invitation. So they are very desirous of attending this meeting to which they have already been invited.

PRESIDENT BRIEFED ON ARMS TRAFFIC, ZELAYA FRONT

PA172130 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Report by Danilo Antunez]

[Text] Yesterday, President Jose Azcona met with General Humberto Regalado Hernandez, commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, and Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras. The issues brought up during the meeting, which ended at approximately 1900, have not been officially disclosed. However, unofficially it was learned that during the meeting Gen Regalado Hernandez informed the president and the foreign minister of the results of an Armed Forces investigation into the alleged involvement of the Honduran military in the traffic of weapons and military materiel for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.

At the meeting, the president and the foreign minister were advised of the plans and operations of the Lorenzo Zelaya guerrilla movement and of the circumstances under which the leaders of the movement died over the weekend.

It was also learned that in the next few hours the Honduran Foreign Ministry may send a protest note to the Sandinist government because the security forces have proven that the Lorenzo Zelaya rebel group had direct links with the Sandinist regime, a promoter of its creation.

Unofficially, these were the issues discussed during Azcona's meeting with Gen Humberto Regalado Hernandez and Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras. The meeting ended at approximately 1900.

ARMED FORCES COMMUNIQUE ON LORENZO ZELAYA FRONT

PA172125 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 16 Mar 87 p 11

[Communique issued by the Armed Forces Public Relations Directorate in Tegucigalpa on 14 March]

[Text] The Honduran Armed Forces Public Relations Directorate reported on Saturday that:

1. The discovery of a terrorist cell from the "Lorenzo Zelaya" front in one of the main neighborhoods in San Pedro Sula on Friday, 13 March, in the morning, shows that there is a subversive plan that evil Hondurans, together with the international far-left-wing, have attempted to carry out in our country to destabilize and destroy our democratic institutions.

2. The discovery of this conspiracy by international communism against the peace, internal order, and public freedom in our country is one more warning in the struggle pursued by people and democratic institutions in our country against those who seek to sow chaos and anarchy in Honduras.

3. The large amount of evidence about the two criminals from the "Lorenzo Zelaya" front who were killed during a clash with authorities shows the magnitude of the attacks and murders this guerrilla organization has been perpetrating throughout the country to the detriment of the lives and properties of many Honduran people and institutions.

4. The Honduran Armed Forces want to reiterate again to the Honduran people their firm determination to struggle against those who seek to disturb the public order and our institutional system. We warn all citizens to be alert about the evil intentions of a small group of stateless people who, in complicity with the eternal international enemies of democracy, seek to undermine our calm life with all its public freedoms.

Hondurans, remember that:

"In the defense of the Fatherland we are all part of the Armed Forces."

[Signed] Tegucigalpa, 14 March 1987

Public Relations Directorate
Honduran Armed Forces

LORENZO ZELAYA GUERRILLAS KILLED IN CLASH

PA140253 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1809 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Excerpt] San Pedro Sula, Honduras, 13 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- Two members of a Honduran urban guerrilla group died today in a 2-hour clash with police in the northern city of San Pedro Sula.

Police said that shooting began at 0800 and ended at 1000 (1400-1600 GMT), when the occupants of an apartment located in a neighborhood on the outskirts of the city were forced to come out with their arms raised.

The dead man and woman were identified as Jorge Alberto Madrid, 30, and Amalia Bautista Rodriguez, 26, both Hondurans.

Six more people were arrested, but it is not known whether they had any connections with the dead guerrillas.

Police reports state that the two victims belonged to a cell of the Honduran rebel group the "Lorenzo Zelaya" Revolutionary People's Command, which specializes in urban guerrilla warfare.

Police say that this guerrilla cell was in charge of obtaining funds for the rebel movement by robbing important banks and businesses in the country. In the past few months, Honduras has experienced a wave of assaults on banks and businesses in which a woman bearing a machinegun was always involved. The police found M-1 carbines, M-16 automatic rifles, and pistols of various calibers in the apartment where the shooting took place. [passage omitted]

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES BUDGET CONTROL MEASURES

PA131627 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] In a cabinet meeting last night, President Jose Azcona decided to establish a permanent watch over the spending of the government and decentralized institutions. It was also learned that current income over the past 2 months has increased 22 percent compared with the previous year, and that expenses and investments have grown by more than 16 percent. Government expenses will be kept to a minimum, and additional efforts will be made to improve tax collection, particularly taxes on income and sales, according to reliable sources.

NICARAGUA

PROTEST NOTE SENT TO SECRETARY SHULTZ ON ATTACK

PA180014 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2318 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has sent a protest note to the North American administration because of the foiled terrorist action attempted in our capital city. From the Foreign Ministry we have more on this from Angela Savallos, official spokeswoman for the Foreign Ministry.

[Savallos] Thank you, Luis. I want to read the text of a note sent by acting foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. The note states that at 0340 on 16 March, mercenary agents hired by the U.S. government tried to destroy, with explosives, a high voltage tower along the shores of Managua lake. Power was (?not) interrupted and the serious consequences that would have resulted from the destruction of the high voltage tower were prevented. No casualties were reported. However, some homes were damaged.

As a result of the preliminary investigations carried out by the Nicaraguan authorities, it was established that the explosives used were U.S.-made C-4 [words indistinct], (?M-60 plastic detonating timer) [words indistinct].

The Nicaraguan Government holds the North American administration directly responsible for this attempted sabotage and strongly and formally protests this criminal action which is within the framework of the bloody official policy of state terrorism that your government practices in violation of the most basic and universal rights recognized by international law, thus disregarding human life.

This type of action coincides with the statements being made by high-ranking U.S. government officials regarding the planning of new attacks against the government and people of Nicaragua.

You will surely remember that on 27 June 1986 the International Court of Justice [ICJ] ruled regarding the military and paramilitary activities in Nicaragua and against Nicaragua. The ICJ strongly condemned the U.S. Government for (?using) mercenary forces in actions against basic human rights. It is condemnable, from every point of view, that the U.S. Government (?uses) this type of action [words indistinct] true act of vandalism and terrorism. Such terrorist actions [words indistinct] mass kidnappings, the systematic practice of torture, killing of people without taking any risks, [words indistinct] degree of loss of morale as well as the failure of the military activities of the mercenary groups created by your government; and it takes its rage out on the civilian population.

The Nicaraguan Government strongly demands that the U.S. Government put an immediate end to the policy of state terrorism and [words indistinct] relations among states. The U.S. Government must immediately abide by the ICJ ruling and put an end to its immoral and [words indistinct] policy and abide by international law to guarantee peace, security, and respect for the human rights of the people.

Sincerely yours,

This note is signed by Comrade Victor Hugo Tinoco.

CONTRAS ADMIT TO RECEIVING SALARIES FROM U.S.

PA172156 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] A dispatch from Miami states that former and current members of the contra movement have admitted that hundreds of contras and many of their leaders received salaries from the United States from the beginning of the war of aggression against Nicaragua. These monthly salaries, considered by the contras as aid -- which is well known -- were received by everyone.

Edgar Chamorro, one of the seven directors of the FDN between 1982 and 1984 who had access to the contra payroll, said that members of the general staff of Enrique Bermudez, chief of the armed branch, received up to $2,000 monthly. At that time doctors were receiving $1,000 monthly, dentists and nurses a little less, and commentators, translators, messengers, secretaries, and all types of truly mercenary workers who worked for the U.S. Administration also received salaries.

C.A. PARLIAMENT COMMISSION SENT TO GUATEMALA

PA172102 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Yesterday, Nicaragua sent a commission to Guatemala where there will be technical discussion of the plan to create the Central American parliament. The Nicaraguan delegation is comprised of FSLN parliamentarian Rogelio Ramirez and Oscar Tellez, in charge of the Central American Department of the Foreign Ministry. Here are more details in the following audio news service of ANN Report with Journalist Edgard Barbarena:

[Begin recording] [Barbarena] The Nicaraguan technical commission for the creation of the Central American parliament, comprised of FSLN Deputy Rogelio Ramirez and Oscar Tellez of the Foreign Ministry, traveled to Guatemala yesterday. The commission will stay in Guatemala City 2 days along with its Central American counterparts. They will analyze a document that will subsequently be presented to the presidents of the five Central American countries. Rogelio Ramirez, a member of the technical commission, said:

[Ramirez] The draft agreement has to be technically polished [words indistinct].

[Barbarena] On 13 August 1986, Guatemala kept its commitment of presenting to the Central American Parliament Preparatory Commission the basic working document on the parliamentary system for the region. The political commission is comprised of the vice presidents of each of the Central American Nations, their foreign ministers, and three deputies from the parliaments. The Nicaraguan members of that commission are Vice President Sergio Ramirez, Vice Foreign Minister Jose Leon Talavera and Deputies Rogelio Ramirez, Luis Sanchez, and Mauricio Diaz.

The Central American parliamentary system will include three high-level political structures. They will be the regional parliamentary forum, the structure comprised of the vice presidents of the five nations, and the summit of the chiefs of state. According to a document supplied by Guatemalan sources, the Central American parliament will be a deliberative forum of dialogue, analysis, and discussion of the regional problems through representatives who will be elected in each country through a direct and universal vote. The summit of presidents of the region will be the highest structure which will make the political decisions based on the recommendations of the Central American parliament and the forum of vice presidents. [end recording]

REPORT ON MISKITO, KISAN, GOVERNMENT TIES

PA170423 Managua EL DIARIO in Spanish 12 Mar 87 p 4

[Text] Almost 2 years after laying aside their arms, the initiators of the dialogue between the Indian groups and the government have their own parcels of land, most have married, have young children, and are now building homes.

Gelait Lacut, Raily Wilson, Waiti Klentan, Rafael Adolfo

Mejia, and Raimundo Welcome, members of the general staff of KISAN [Unity of the Nicaraguan Atlantic Coast Indigenous Peoples] for Peace, are the leaders of the Indian militia in the southern plain of northern Zelaya who exchanged their arms or equipment to till the soil.

In May 1985, Eduardo Panting, "the red lion," as the leader of a group of men, took the first steps to end the armed conflict between the Miskitos and the Sandinist government.

From that time on, almost 1,000 men left the ranks of the counterrevolution, motivated by the peace and autonomy commissions, to join the militia and dedicate their time to farming.

According to their statements, this decisive step helped them to understand the motives for the war of aggression financed by the U.S. Administration against Nicaragua.

Joint Defense [subhead]

It is calculated that approximately 90 percent of the 247 members of KISAN for Peace, from the southern plains of this area, now defend their own towns, along with troops from the Interior Ministry (MINT), and the Sandinist People's Army (EPS).

The personal stability the Indians have achieved on returning to civilian life is also expressed in the different Miskito territories where the dialogue brought peace.

Native leaders admit that by intensifying the cease-fire, the residents' situation improved radically.

Last week, Raily Wilson, a member of the Indian militia of Yulu, referred to this in the presence of Adolfo Perez Esquivel, 1980 Nobel Peace Prize winner, when he said that with the dialogue -- and not in the mountains -- the Miskitos can demand their rights as an ethnic group and contribute ideas to the autonomy plan.

Improved Supply System [subhead]

Since the stabilization of the military situation in the region and the neutralization of the warmongering KISAN group, as one military leader reported from the region on 26 February, supplies have been arriving regularly for the different communities.

The incorporation of dozens of men into farm work (planting of yuca, corn, rice, plantain, and bananas) also helped to qualify the communities for bank facilities.

Transportation and Health [subhead]

For the first time the Indian population received cargo trucks and passenger buses from the government, which travel between the various territories and Puerto Cabezas, and outboard motors for boats, which evacuate the sick or bring food supplies by way of the Coco River on the Honduran border.

As of 1985, the Health Ministry (MINSA) initiated basic courses for midwives and health leaders, and there is a mobile medical brigade stationed in Yulu. This brigade is comprised of dentists, social workers, nurses, and volunteers from the anti-malaria program.

Yulu Plan [subhead]

For the current year the regional government is promoting the first phase of what is known as the "Yulu Plan," with an investment of 176 million cordobas in economic projects in the settlements of Lapan, Kligna, Sukapin, Gagban, and Yulu in the north-Atlantic sector of the country. The establishment of these five communities as priorities, explains William Wattler, a member of the Sandinist Front, has to do with the situation of complete isolation in which the residents lived. Nevertheless, it also reflects the aggressiveness demonstrated by the Miskito peace and autonomy commissions, which have stated their needs to the government.

Government Advised [subhead]

In effect, the commissions formed by native community leaders, government delegates, church representatives, midwives, and the former rebels are popular organizations, which along with the government authorities, decide what projects are the most urgent. Within the framework of the "Yulu Plan," the reconstruction or improvement of schools, health centers, and the maintenance and construction of bridges and aqueducts over an 87 km stretch of highway from Wawaban to Lapan, west of Puerto Cabezas, are being considered.

Sources of Production [subhead]

As part of the economic plans in Sukapin, the installation of a sawmill for the construction of homes will be initiated. The sawmill will be run by the community itself, which will determine the type of lumber that will be exploited and the taxes that will levied on the products that fall under its jurisdiction. This is interpreted as a way of practicing one of the autonomy plan's postulates, which gives the Indian communities the right to exploit natural resources for their own benefit. It is said that because of the activities of the southern plain peace and autonomy commissions, because of their aggressiveness and involvement in the search for solutions for their communities' problems, they are now practicing certain aspects of the future Atlantic Coast economy.

Regional Influence [subhead]

Meanwhile, their work has influenced towns located further north and the coasts, where -- Wattler asserts -- during the past few months Indian militias have been organizing. Also in Rio Coco, the peace and autonomy commissions and the militias were gradually formed after the Miskitos returned from Tasba Pri in 1985. It is reported that on the coast of the Coco River the militias and commissions face the greatest problems from the attacks they are subject to on the part of the Honduran troops whenever they sail on the river.

In all of northern Zelaya there are currently approximately 40 peace and autonomy commissions, which also promote the disarming of Miskitos enrolled in the warmongering KISAN [KISAN guerrerista], which is an ally of the counterrevolutionary Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN).

CASTRO GIVES STATEMENTS TO URUGUAYAN TV

PA180417 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] In statements given to Montevideo Television Channel 10, Cuban President Fidel Castro expressed his good feelings for the Uruguayan people who, he said, have permanently supported the Cuban revolution.

Castro talked about the topic of the Third World's unpayable and irrecoverable foreign debt and he reiterated his support for Brazil's decision to suspend interest payments on its foreign debt for an indefinite period of time.

Castro said that Latin America will make no progress without economic integration, which he said Cuba is willing to join despite the fact that it has a different socioeconomic system from the other nations of the area.

Asked by Uruguayan journalists about the reforms promoted by Mikhail Gorbachev in the USSR, Castro said that the world needed a new approach and that is precisely what the Soviet leader brought.

COMMENTS ON NONALIGNED MEETING AT GEORGETOWN

Malmierca, Alarcon Interview

PA162345 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Mar 87

[Report by Marianela Samper on interview with Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and Vice Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon de Quesada; date and place not given -- passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] [Samper] The meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau on the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean [words indistinct] only [words indistinct] days ago in the Guayanese capital. Over the weekend, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca held a news conference during which he outlined the elements that characterized the international situation during the [words indistinct] of the meeting.

Malmierca said that, without a doubt, the [words indistinct] of the U.S. aggression against Nicaragua and the [words indistinct] of the efforts of the Contadora Group to find a political solution were some of the elements. He added that the unbearable burden of the foreign debt on the developing countries, which provoked the Brazilian Government's historic decision to declare a moratorium on servicing the foreign debt, and, on the other hand, the campaign against Cuba by the United States at the UN Commission on Human Rights in Geneva [words indistinct] in the scenario at the time the member countries of the movement.

The Cuban foreign minister thus assessed the results of the meeting:

[Malmierca] "We simply feel that this meeting must be recorded, or considered, as one of the successes in the activities of the Nonaligned Movement, both because of the attendance -- as almost 80 countries participated in the deliberations in Guyana's capital and over 25 foreign ministers were present in Georgetown -- and because of the nature of its decisions, as well as the climate of fraternal relationship and close cooperation that prevailed during all of the activities of the meeting."

[Samper] Malmierca referred to the Georgetown appeal, which was approved by consensus at the close of the ministerial meeting, and specifically to the growing consciousness about the need to express Latin America's unity.

[Malmierca] "Latin America and the Caribbean are developing a firm awareness that unity is necessary to bolster the struggle for true independence and development. Important landmarks in this process have been the [words indistinct] of solidarity with the struggle of the Panamanian people to exercise sovereignty over their entire territory and over the Panama Canal; the broad support given to Argentina's century-old struggle to recover their sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands; the sustained efforts of the member countries of the Contadora and Support Groups, which represent the will of the entire continent, to achieve a Latin American solution to the crisis in Central America and to reject foreign aggression and meddling; and the initiative to resolve the problem of the foreign debt in accordance with their sovereign decisions and their national interests."

[Samper] The Cuban foreign minister added that in the Georgetown appeal the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau appointed a permanent committee chaired by Zimbabwe. [words indistinct] to the presidents [as heard] of the UN General Assembly, the EEC, and all international and regional bodies its concern over the critical situation prevailing in Central America. It was also charged with making efforts before the authorities of the United States because this country is clearly identified in the declaration as the one causing the conflict and the obstacle to a peaceful resolution in the region.

Ricardo Alarcon, Cuban vice foreign minister, talked about the [?agreement] reached at the meeting with regard to the Caribbean area.

[Alarcon] "In regard to the Caribbean area, [words indistinct] the basic positions of the movement [?in regard to the following]: the situation prevailing in Grenada following the U.S. intervention; the solidarity with the Puerto Rican people's struggle for independence; the defense of the territorial integrity in Belize; and [words indistinct] backing for the proposal to declare the Caribbean a peace zone. It also reiterated the movement's solidarity with Guyana; the support to [words indistinct] the territory of the French [?colonies] in the Caribbean. [Words indistinct] the drastic reduction of the U.S. sugar import quotas, [words indistinct] which affect practically all, or a great number of, Latin American countries, but above all the Caribbean countries because sugar is the main export item of many of these countries [words indistinct]."

Commentators View Meeting

PA171636 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Mar 87

["A Weekly Meeting With Our Commentators Feature" with Elena Nunez, Nestor Nunez, and Amalia Sanmartino]

[Text] [E. Nunez] The ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Movement closed today in Georgetown, capital of Guyana. We will devote today's program to the agreements and resolutions adopted in that important meeting.

[N. Nunez] Well, if you will allow me, I want to begin talking about the significance of this meeting for the area, not only because it was held within Latin American, but because the subject was the regional problems. If I am not mistaken, the topic was precisely Latin America and the Caribbean and, of course, the goal was to review all fundamental problems in our geographic area.

[E. Nunez] I want to take advantage of this, Nestor, [words indistinct] with Amalia that you were talking about the importance of this meeting; this has not only been acknowledged by the participants, but also by the Spanish news agency, EFE, which says in a report that the greatest achievement of the Georgetown Nonaligned meeting was a plan of action for peace in Central America, which the agency describes as a great defeat in practice for the United States.

[Sanmartino] In fact, it must be underscored that the final resolution devotes 36 paragraphs to an analysis of the situation in Central America. Particular emphasis is given in the declaration to the peacekeeping efforts of the Contadora and Support Groups. The foreign ministers said at the meeting that the situation in Central America grew subjectively worse after the eighth summit in Harare. This is true because the threats of aggression toward Nicaragua have been repeated and the U.S. intervention in countries like Honduras and El Salvador has increased. So, at the Nonaligned meeting it was stated that the peace efforts of the Contadora and Support Groups must be strengthened.

This is very important because there is a paragraph that states that any act that may foil this process must be avoided. The fact that an effort is being made to push, at any expense, this alternate peace plan for Central America... [interrupted by E. Nunez]

[E. Nunez] The San Jose Plan.

[Sanmartino] Exactly. President Arias' plan, which was drafted, as everyone knows, in the United States, comes to my mind, now.

The Nonaligned Movement has made every effort to give validity to the Contadora and Support Groups' plan because it promotes a halt to the aggression against Nicaragua as the determinant factor for all the issues in Central America.

[Text] [N. Nunez] It is important Amalia, if you allow me to stress this, that while in Georgetown a vote was being cast to support the Contadora plan, the U.S. legislators in Washington were giving their support to Oscar Arias' plan, which excludes Nicaragua from any negotiations and intends to give political strength to the Nicaraguan contras who are attacking Nicaragua, thus making them an alternative in the political sphere.

[E. Nunez] In addition to the issue of Central America, the forum discussed other matters. For example, it reaffirmed its solidarity with Panama as regards the rights that country has over its canal. It also reaffirmed its solidarity with Argentina regarding its legitimate claim over the Malvinas Islands. It also discussed an issue that is unavoidable from any point of view: the foreign debt, which already amounts to $400 billion.

[N. Nunez] It is very important to underscore that the Nonaligned Movement decided to analyze this debt problem and noted that Latin America cannot pay such a large debt. I think that the main characteristic of this is that a few weeks ago Brazil decided to suspend indefinitely payment of the interest on its foreign debt, the largest in the world, approximately $100 billion.

Thus, the fact that the Nonaligned countries have discussed the foreign debt, noting that Latin America cannot meet this obligation, and analyzed the existing situation, country by country, means that this Movement -- which has more than 100 members throughout the world -- truly supports the courageous attitude of the Brazilian Government, which simply decided not to pay the foreign debt rather than have Brazilian people going hungry.

[Sanmartino] An interesting issue I wanted to note is the emphasis given by the Nonaligned Movement to the concept that the foreign debt is political in nature. The document states that the debt has reached unprecedented political dimensions, thus endangering the sovereignty and independence of states. This is very important because another paragraph states that, as there is no overall solution, the countries have to choose, independently, the solutions they feel are needed to face the political danger such a large debt implies.

[N. Nunez] Regarding this, the Nonaligned Movement rejected restrictive policies applied by certain international financial organizations such as the IMF, the World Bank, and others which demand greater sacrifices from the nations so that they can cancel a debt that cannot be cancelled.

It must also be noted that the meeting criticized the high interest rates being imposed by international banks and the protectionist policies of the West. Both issues were analyzed. As we know, they prevent the development of our nations and close markets to the products that are traditionally produced in our underdeveloped areas. Consequently, it is hard for us to have revenue not only to face the debt, but to begin some kind of feasible development for our region.

[E. Nunez] As to this, I wanted to say that, as a result of these protectionist measures implemented by the United States and other Western powers, the export of many Latin American basic products has dropped drastically. Such is the case with sugar, which is in a critical situation, as well as with coffee and textiles.

[N. Nunez] I want to recall something that the Western powers are putting into practice. I imagine this was also discussed in Georgetown: Now the banks, in the face of the impossibility of receiving payments for the debt, are selling parts of the debt to foreign monopolies. These monopolies are then collecting in kind from the governments of the countries in question. They seize industries, natural resources, and services in these countries, thus exercising greater control over these nations. This is a practice that has taken over slowly; the monopolists like it very much, but it is to the detriment of our nations.

[Sanmartino] In conclusion, it could be said that the meeting of the Nonaligned Movement's Coordinating Bureau supported all the basic issues, not only political matters, but those that affect the economc development of Latin America and the Caribbean.

[E. Nunez] I think that this shows, once more, the importance of the Movement at the world level. The Georgetown meeting expressed the Nonaligned Movement's identification with and commitment to all the goals, dreams, and struggles of Latin America.

AMBASSADOR TO UN GENEVA DISCUSSES DISARMAMENT

FL172248 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1925 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] Carlos Lechuga, Cuban ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva, and current president of the UN Disarmament Conference, has recalled the creation of that specialized committee 25 years ago.

During his speech at today's session, Lechuga said that that committee has reached various important agreements since its establishment, but that it cannot be said that today the goals it has pursued since 1962 are any nearer. He said that in these 25 years the arms race has continued uninterruptedly, and that the forces of destruction and military spending have reached unimaginable levels.

The enormous risk posed by the arms race and the task we face allows us to say that there is no valid alternative other than the existence of a sole, multilateral disarmanent negotiations forum, the Cuban ambassador said.

CANADIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY LEADER ON ARMS SALES

PA170003 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Mar 87

[Report on interview with Canadian New Democratic Party leader (Ian Roberts) in English by Havana Radio's Barbara Betancur; Betancur's statements in Spanish with a passage by passage translation into English; translated from the Spanish; date and place not given -- passages in quotations recorded]

[Text] [Betancur] While the Iran-contras scandal continues to shake the administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, new revelations keep coming in every day regarding the participation of individuals and enterprises of various countries in the manufacture and shipment of arms to Iran, South Africa, and the Nicaraguan contras. Charles Joseph Clark, Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, recently disclosed that the Canadian Corporation Transworld Arms is seriously involved in the illegal arms shipment. To learn more about this, Havana Radio interviewed one of the leaders of the New Democratic Party of Ottawa, Canada.

[Roberts] "My name is (Ian Roberts). I represent Vancouver and Kingsway at the Canadian Parliament. Our attention has been powerfully drawn to the fact that a Canadian-based enterprise, Transworld Arms, with its head office at Montreal and connections in Miami, has shipped arms through Lisbon, Portugal. These arms were supposedly destined for Guatemala. We discovered that the shipping documents of these arms had been forged, according to the Guatemalan president and the general whose signatures should have appeared on such documents. We really believe that the arms were sent to the contras through Honduras. Months later, the same methods and the same arms, exactly the same arms with the same documents, were related to a nonexistent enterprise in Virginia. What did exist was Stanford Technology, a corporation headed by a Mr Hacken, Richard Secord, and Colonel Oliver North. In other words, apparently we are dealing with pieces of the same jigsaw puzzle, in which the United States, either officially or unofficially, had been shipping arms to the anti-Sandinists against the will of the U.S. Congress because the sale of arms to the contras was banned at the time."

[Betancur] We asked the Canadian parliamentarian (Roberts) how he discovered all this.

[Roberts] "It was discovered by tracing the documents. It was important for Canada because this was not the first, but the second, case. It was reported some months ago that a Canadian enterprise, Prop Air, sold two Caribou aircraft that had been used by the counterrevolutionaries. This was discussed at the House of Commons. I brought it up at the Canadian House of Commons and our secretary for external affairs has announced that the Canadian Mounted Police is investigating the matter. We will do the same shortly.

This type of operation contradicts Canada's foreign policy, a policy that backs the Contadora process and opposes the U.S. policy toward the contras."

[Betancur] (Roberts) also mentioned current Nicaraguan-Canadian relations.

[Roberts] "The relations between Nicaragua and Canada are good. Canada advocates a peaceful solution of the Central American situation and opposes the shipping of arms to this region. Canada has publicly announced this posture. Canada does not want enterprises of our country to get involved in the sale of arms. If some had anything to do with this, it is because at that time the aid for the contras was blocked by Congress. However, they did it covertly and this is what is coming to light now. We think this is linked to the North case and the U.S. National Security Council."

BRAZILIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS CUBA

Scheduled Arrival

FL141858 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Mar 87

[Text] On Monday [16 March], Roberto de Abreau Sodre will be the first Brazilian foreign minister to make an official visit to Cuba since relations were broken in 1964 and renewed in June 1986.

The Spanish news agency, EFE, citing the Brazilian Foreign Ministry as its source, said Cuba and Brazil will sign their first technical, trade, and scientific cooperation agreement since 1964 on Wednesday.

On Monday, Sodre will meet with his Cuban counterpart, Isidoro Malmierca and the following day he will hold talks with Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas. The Brazilian Foreign Ministry said it has not been determined when Sodre will meet with Cuban President Fidel Castro Ruz.

The official spokesman for the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, (Rui Noguiera), said one of the reasons for Sodre's visit is to increase trade, which was only $243,000 from June-December 1986.

Sodre will conclude his official visit to Cuba on Thursday and will travel to Venezuela en route to Brasilia.

Statements Upon Arrival

FL162221 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2132 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Brazilian Foreign Minister Roberto Costa de Abreau Sodre arrived in Cuba at 1330 [1830 GMT] on an official visit. He was welcomed by his Cuban counterpart, Isidoro Malmierca.

The delegation presided over by Costa de Abreau Sodre includes deputies (Roberto de Avila), author of a book on our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, and (Esio Neves da Cuna), grandson of the late Brazilian President-elect, Tancredo Neves. The delegation includes several diplomats, industrial representatives, and 10 journalists from major press organizations, who accompanied the Brazilian foreign minister on his official visit to Venezuela, which concluded this morning.

It is expected that Cuba and Brazil will begin talks today, Monday, at the Foreign Ministry.

Upon his arrival, Costa de Abreau Sodre expressed his satisfaction with his visit to Cuba, which will increase bilateral relations and consolidate trade, cultural, and scientific-technical ties.

He said he is bringing a gift for Cuba's commander in chief from Brazilian President Jose Sarney, which consists of a collection of books on northeastern Brazil.

The Brazilian minister also said Cuba represents a force and expression in the world and he added that better familiarization between the peoples is an important factor for solving the many problems facing Latin America. We have common ties, said Costa de Abreau Sodre, and we will willingly advance.

For his part, the Cuban foreign minister said we share a desire to know each other and for friendship.

Foreign Ministers Begin Talks

FL170223 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] Foreign Ministers Roberto Costa de Abreau Sodre and Comrade Isidoro Malmierca, of Brazil and Cuba, respectively, have begun official talks at the Cuban Foreign Ministry.

The meeting was held in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual respect and the two ministers discussed topics of bilateral interest.

Malmierca and Costa de Abreu Sodre discussed increased bilateral relations and the Brazil-Cuba dialogue, which began with the recent visit to Cuba by Brazilian Communications Minister Antonio Magalhaes. The two foreign ministers also discussed the international situation, the overwhelming problem of the Latin American foreign debt, and the Central American conflict. The two leaders reiterated their support for the peace efforts made by the Contadora and Support Groups and they ratified the importance of peaceful dialogue.

The Brazilian foreign minister arrived in our country this afternoon, fulfilling an invitation made by the Minrex [Ministry of Foreign Relations]. The distinguished guest was met at the airport in Havana by Malmierca, Foreign Vice Minister Ricardo Alarcon, and Italo Zappa and Jorge Bolanos, Brazilian ambassador to Cuba and Cuban ambassador to Brazil, respectively. The Brazilian minister is accompanied by senators, deputies, parliamentarians, diplomats, and Brazilian trade and industry businessmen.

Costa de Abreu Sodre later spoke with the press.

[Begin Costa de Abreu Sodre recording in Spanish]

This is the way to make a long-lasting friendship, and the only way to make a long-lasting friendship is to get to know each other well, to expand, to get the people to know each other. This is what we consider to be the most appropriate way and I think this visit ratifies the transition work between the two peoples and governments and it is very important for Brazil since Cuba undeniably represents a power in the Caribbean and the world. Cuba is a force and an expression in the world, which cannot be forgotten. [end recording]

Sodre Meets With Cabrisas

FL171624 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1518 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas met today with Brazilian Foreign Minister Roberto Costa de Abreu Sodre, who is in the country following an official Cuban Government invitation.

"It is a pleasure to welcome you to Havana after our meeting in Brasilia in October," Cabrisas said, to open the fraternal discussions held at the Minex [Ministry of Foreign Trade].

The visitor, who arrived yesterday, noted that this meeting is a continuation of the talks held in Brazil.

During this work session, topics of mutual interest were broached, as well as the possibilities of expanding ties between the Cuban and Brazilian Governments and peoples.

Castro, Sodre Visit Embassy

FL172340 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2132 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] Accompanied by Brazilian Foreign Minister Roberto Costa de Abreu Sodre, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, this afternoon laid the cornerstone for the future embassy of the Federative Republic of Brazil.

The document [not further identified] and several coins were placed in a metal tube and laid at the site. Fidel and Costa de Abreu Sodre then symbolically shoveled the mixture of cement and white sand over the cornerstone.

The chancellory will be located at 7th Avenue and 24th Street in Miramar, on an area of 10,000 square meters. The ambassador's residence will be in Cubanacan.

Before the ceremony, Fidel and the Brazilian delegation visited the Cesar Escalante Primary School where they exchanged greetings with students and professors.

Sodre Meets Bank Officials

FL180053 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire in Spanish 2230 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] Brazilian Foreign Minister Roberto Costa de Abreu Sodre today visited the National Bank of Cuba where he was met by Acting Minister-President Luis Gutierrez and Vice President Raul Amado-Blanco. Also present was the delegation that is accompanying the Brazilian foreign minister on his official visit to Cuba, which began yesterday.

During the conversations that were held in a very cordial atmopshere, which is in accordance with the two nation's political willingness to expand relations, they discussed financial affairs and other topics of mutual interest.

Importance of Visit Discussed

FL180208 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, today received Roberto Abreu Sodre, Brazilian foreign minister. Upon greeting the Cuban vice president, Abreu Sodre conveyed a message from Brazilian President Jose Sarney.

During the meeting, Rodriguez and Abreu Sodre agreed on how important the Brazilian delegation's visit to Cuba is for bilateral relations, as well as for Latin America.

Minister Abreu Sodre said the similiarity that he saw between the Cuban and Brazilian peoples in appearance and character is impressive and he said his trip to Cuba is characterized by a feeling of reencounter between the two peoples.

LEADERS ARRIVE FROM BURKINA FASO, DPRK, ZIMBABWE

FL141907 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Mar 87

[Text] Foreign Ministers Kim Yong-Nam of the DPRK, Witness Mangwende of Zimbabwe, Leandre Bassolet of Burkina Faso arrived today in Havana where they will hold talks with leaders from the government and Communist Party of Cuba, as well as visiting areas of economic, scientific, and historical interests.

ZIMBABWE'S WITNESS MANGWENDE VISITS CUBA

Talks Begin

FL142024 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1915 GMT 14 Mar 87

[Text] Cuba and Zimbabwe began official talks this morning at the Cuban Foreign Ministry in Havana.

The Cuban delegation is presided over by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende is presiding over the Zimbabwean delegation. The two ministers are accompanied by high-level officials from their respective Foreign Ministries.

Castro, Mangwende Meet

FL171547 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1502 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has met with Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende, who conducted an official and friendly meeting to Cuba after participating in the special ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Movement in Guyana. Mangwende conveyed to Castro a greeting from Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, who is president of the Nonaligned Movement. These were reciprocated.

During their talks, Castro and Mangwende discussed the situation in southern Africa, reaffirming Cuba and Zimbabwe's determination to step up the struggle against the apartheid regime. They agreed on the positive trend in the region, where front line countries and national liberation movements are confronting the racist South African regime more forcefully.

Views were also exchanged on the positive results of the Guyana meeting, and the excellent status of Cuban-Zimbabwean relations.

Mangwende Departs

FL171516 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende has returned to his country after paying a visit to Cuba, where he toured various places of economic and social interest and met with Cuban authorities. Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat, saw off the distinguished guest at the Havana Airport.

PLANNING COMMISSION DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN CUBA

LD172236 Warsaw PAP in English 2037 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] Havana, March 17: A delegation of the government Planning Commission headed by vice-premier, the commission's chairman, Manfred Gorywoda, and of the Central Planning Board of Cuba Juceplan [as received] headed by vice-president of the Council of Ministers, president of the Planning Board Jose Lopez Moreno discussed coordination of their plans by the year 1990.

The talks are held with a view to defining the scope of trade exchange during this period and other forms of economic cooperation.

ROBAINA COMMENTS ON UPCOMING UJC CONGRESS

FL171837 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] In Guantanamo, Roberto Robaina, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and first secretary of the Union of Young Communists [UJC] has presided over a meeting to officially constitute that province's delegation to the fifth UJC congress.

The youth leader indicated that the great event will officially begin on 1 April. Its first day will focus on the discussion of the main report. According to the congress' program, the bureau and the first and second secretaries will be presented on 4 April before the election of the national committee. Robaina noted that the UJC seriously wishes its fifth congress to surpass all expectations and that, in addition of being cheerful, it is profound, critical, with emphasis in economic problems, without ignoring education and defense.

ESPIN, ABRAHANTES ADDRESS CRIME PREVENTION SEMINAR

FL172215 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] A seminar on the analysis of work undertaken by the national and provincial social prevention commissions began at the Nico Lopez School in Jaimanitas. Vilma Espin de Castro, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and president of the Federation of Cuban Women, presided over the event.

Espin opened the seminar expressing satisfaction over the work done during the short time since the establishment of the provincial commissions, pointing out that this proves that many problems will be resolved. She stressed the need for crime prevention work, and for joint efforts by all sectors, including families, schools, political and mass organizations, and youths.

To conclude, Espin noted the support received at all times from the party, which is following very closely the work that these commissions are carrying out, both at the national and provincial levels.

Interior Minister General Juan Abrahantes addressed the seminar on the dissuasion and prophylactic work that must be advanced, because primary efforts must be devoted to truly effective prevention. This is a task not only of the Minin [Ministry of Interior], but of all the city's forces, he said. He reaffirmed his ministry's support for the work by these commissions, which are a fundamental element in the task to prevent crime.

HYGIENE OFFICIALS ON 'CRITICAL' HAVANA SITUATION

FL171900 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] Dr Mariano Chavez, chief of the Health Department of the Communist Party of Cuba Provincial Committee, has presided over a meeting to evaluate sanitation work in Havana.

A videotape [preceding word in English] showing the precarious situation of cleanliness and hygiene in various municipalities, including Cerro, San Miguel del Padron, and Plaza de la Revolucion, was shown.

Dr Alberto Perez Sierra, vice director of hygiene and epidemiology, discussed the critical situation in Havana, where 195 breeding places of the aedesegyptis mosquitos have been detected so far. The municipalities with more mosquito breeding places are Cerro, San Miguel del Padron, and Boyeros.

The major irregularities discussed during the evaluation meeting were poor burning methods, the high numbers of closed homes, poor utilization of human resources, and inadequate implementation of the decree law.

Dr Rafael Figueredo, national chief of the campaign against the aedes egyptis mosquito, Roberto Ogando, provincial director of communal services, officials of domestic economy offices, and leaders of political and mass organizations also attended the meeting.

RAIN, MACHINERY BREAKDOWNS AFFECT SUGAR INDUSTRY

FL172205 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1914 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] With 324 arrobas of cut sugarcane per man, sugarcane cutters of the Youth Work Army were the only ones to exceed their delivery plan to sugar complexes during the past 10 days of the harvest cycle.

From 1 to 10 March, rain had a negative effect on the time utilization of manual and mechanized forces on the sugarcane fields. This resulted in a reduction of productivity in various provinces. During those 10 days, low yields were reported at sugarcane complexes in Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, Villa Clara, Ciego de Avila, and Holguin Provinces.

Breakdowns in agricultural machinery severely hindered productivity, particularly n Santiago de Cuba, Granma, Las Tunas, Ciego de Avila, and Camaguey. More than 10 percent lost time was reported in all of these provinces.

CASAS, BATISTA AT MEETING ON NEW RECRUITMENT PLAN

FL162025 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1350 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] In regard to guidelines set out by the party leadership through our commander in chief, Fidel, concerning our country's rectification policy, the Armed Forces right now are engaged in a whole new project, a new system of recruitment, a full, more dynamic, agile, and objective, less bureaucratic process. This is why the first national meeting on the methods of the new military recruitment system was recently held in the municipality of Moron, Ciego de Avila Province.

The first national demonstration of the preparation and implementation of the new military recruitment system had positive results, which will be put into practice as soon as possible all over the country. The meeting was chaired by Division Generals Senen Casas Regueiro, alternate member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Politburo and first vice minister of the FAR, and Sixto Batista Santana, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat; and by Rafael Valdes Valdes, member of the PCC Central Committee and first secretary of the Ciego de Avila PCC. It was also attended by officers from all over the country involved in this front, as well as representatives of the state's political organs and mass organizations. The participants observed the farewell activities sponsored by the committees for the defense of the revolution for the young people going into active military service, as well as activities in connection with the new recruitment system in seven study centers. They also attended the public ceremony to bid farewell to new FAR recruits and those who expressed their readiness to go on internationalist missions.

Div Gen Casas Regueiro said at the final session that this new method constitutes the rectification of errors proposed by our commander in chief in military recruitment work. In his concluding remarks, Div Gen Batista Santana dwelt on the importance of turning recruiting into a political-social movement that eliminates bureaucratic transactions.

HOLGUIN SUGAR MILLS RECOVER AFTER RAINS

FL140000 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2123 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Holguin sugar agroindustrial complexes have begun their recovery phase after heavy rains interfered with the full use of the mills' capabilities for several days. The 10 sugar mills were operating fully today, among them the highly mechanized Urbano Noris and Cristino Naranjo sugar mills.

Although the amounts of cane in cars are still insufficient, the Holguin sugar industry workers resumed the pace of work they maintained until the heavy rains fell, which decreased the accumulated potential quota to 81 percent. If the weather improves, the men and women of this important sector will try to stabilize grinding activities to at least 90 percent of the open capabilities.

DA TO SUMMONS SALVADOR JORGE BLANCO AGAIN

FL172100 Santo Domingo Cadena Brea Pena in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] The district attorney said yesterday that he will summons again former president Salvador Jorge Blanco to interrogate him about the De la Cruz Galvez brothers assassination. Dr Prim Pujals was asked if he planned to summons Jorge Blanco after the De la Cruz Galvez relatives submit a complaint tomorrow against the former head of state. The complaint will be filed by Dr Marino Vinicio Castillo, the De la Cruz Galvez family's attorney, who made the announcement last Saturday [14 March] evening.

During an interview, District Attorney Prim Pujals initially refused to talk about the matter.

[Begin Prim Pujals recording] I am not going to talk about that now. We will see each other during the course of the day or the week. [passage omitted with indistinct portions] Let's not get ahead of ourselves; lets wait for the right time. [end recording]

Upon the insistance of reporters, the district attorney implied that he will summons Jorge Blanco, noting that there are resources that can make him go to his office.

[Begin recording] [Indistinct question]

[Prim Pujals] But you know me. I strictly adhere to the letter of the law.

[Indistinct question]

[Prim Pujals] There are legal resources that can make him go.

[Indistinct words by reporter]

[Prim Pujals] I said that I will make him go at the right time because nobody can be above the law. [end recording]

District Attorney Dr Prim Pujals was interviewed at police headquarters where he went because of the death of inmate Miguel Antonio Aponte Alvarez.

AGREEMENT WITH HAITI TO REOPEN COMMON BORDER

FL141304 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 14 Mar 87

[Text] The Dominican Republic and Haiti have agreed to reopen their common border and work more closely on economic matters. The agreement came during a visit of Haiti's foreign minister.

The border would be initially opened to transport vehicles, persons, and personal belongings through two designated points of entry.

Other ports [as heard] would be opened by mutual agreement in the future.

DOMINICA

PRIME MINISTER CHARLES LEAVES FOR EC TALKS

FL172214 Bridgetown CANA in English 2200 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, March 17, CANA -- Prime Minister Eugenia Charles left Brussels today for talks with officials of the European Commission, according to the Ministry of External Affairs. Officials said Charles was scheduled to meet with EC vice president and commissioner for development, Lorenzo Natali, to discuss Lome Three, with particular reference to the Organisation of Eastern States (OECS) regional project proposals. One of the main OECS regional projects is the proposed Export Development Agency to be located in Dominica.

The talks are expected to take in sectoral priorities of the OECS countries as well as special circumstances of the very small resource for OECS states. Lome is a trade and aid agreement between the EC and 66 developing countries in Africa, the Caribbean, and the Pacific. Charles is also scheduled to visit Luxembourg for discussions with the European Investment Bank on proposed funding for a hydro expansion programme for Dominica. Accompanying the prime minister at these talks will be Dominica's Ambassador to Brussels Charles Savarin. Caricom secretary-general, Roderick Rainford, will also attend the meetings.

ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

TRADE MINISTER SPEAKS OUT AGAINST DRUGS

FL170435 Bridgetown CANA in English 1310 GMT 14 Mar 87

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, March 14, CANA -- St Vincent's Trade Minister Marcus de Freitas has called for a united effort from government, the church, and service clubs to help arrest the country's growing drug problem, and has accused the police of failing to adequately deal with the deadly problem. Speaking, he said, not as a cabinet member, but as a concerned Vincentian, De Freitas told a meeting of Christian businessmen here that the local drug problem did not mushroom overnight, but existed for some time. He said he and his colleagues in government were very alarmed at some of the gruesome stories being told about the manner in which the lives of the country's youths were being wasted by the abuse of drugs, including cocaine. He said what was more alarming was peoples' fear to provide the police with solid information that could lead to the arrest of the country's top drug dealers, or where arrests have been made, the failure of those with evidence to come forward to testify.

De Freitas blamed the police for the present situation. He noted that the public were pointing accusing fingers alleging that some members of the security forces were themselves involved in drugs. De Freitas questioned last week's statement by Police Commissioner Randolph Toussaint that the police had no evidence of the presence of cocaine in the island or of any trade in the drug. He said he could not understand the statement when there was medical evidence to the contrary. He did not elaborate. De Freitas felt that if the police could not handle the drug problem or if they had lost public trust they should step aside. He made it clear that he was not speaking as a minister of government, but as a concerned Vincentian and parent.

De Freitas hinted at receiving threatening messages but declared I was not elected to be popular. Man may destroy this body, but cannot destroy the soul, and it is well with my soul.